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12 MAY, 1894

# The Outlook

## A Family Paper

NEW SERIES OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION

EDITORIAL:

The Week ..... 813-816
- The New Tariff Bill
- Strikes and Rioting
- International Bimetallism
- Foreign Affairs
- Arctic Exploration, etc., etc.

The Greek Prime Minister ..... 816
The Churches and the Lottery ... 817
The Coxey Army ..... 818
Does God Send Trouble? ..... 819
The Coming Day (Home) ..... 827

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:

The Woman Suffrage Question:
- I.—The Present Demand ..... 820
  By Mary Putnam Jacobi, M.D.
- II.—A Plea for Postponement ..... 821
  By Maud Wilder Goodwin

The Miners' Strike ..... 822
By Prof. E. W. Bemis

Coxey's Army ..... 823
By C. B. S.

My Study Fire ..... 824
By H. W. M.

May Magic ..... 825
By C. C. Abbott

Chicago Women's Club ..... 827
By Mary K. Bartlett

College Education of Women .... 828
By President C. F. Thwing

Teddy's Invention ..... 830
By Katharine N. Birdsall

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

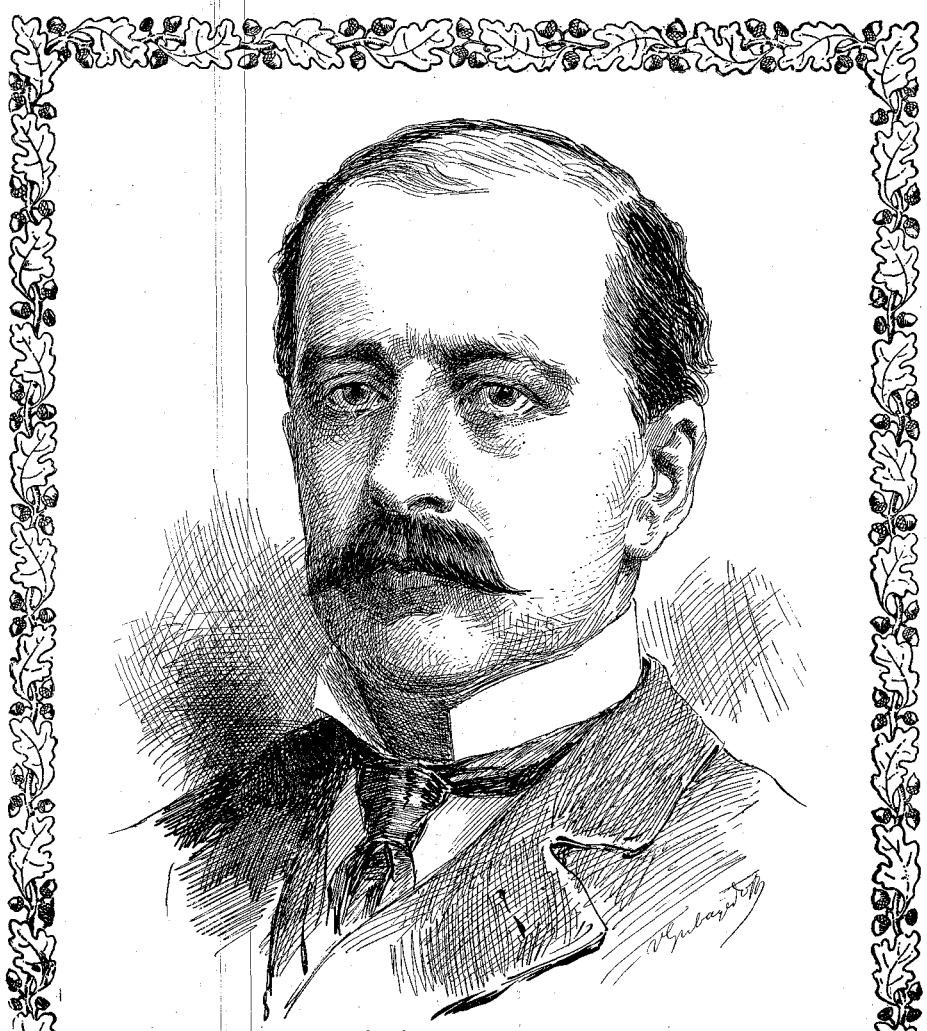
A School of the Kingdom ..... 834
Episcopal Statistics ..... 834
The Marathi Mission ..... 835
As Others See Us, etc., etc ..... 835

BOOKS AND AUTHORS:

Bimetallism (Walsh) ..... 836
Christian Society (Herron), etc., etc. 836

THE BUSINESS WORLD

CORRESPONDENCE



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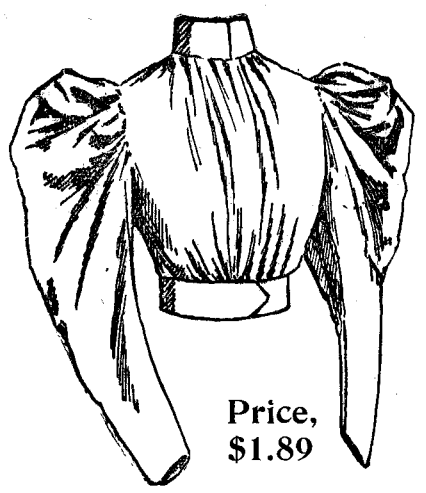


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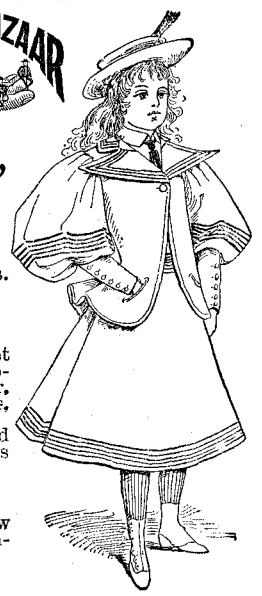

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# Congregational Home Missionary Society

## SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

It will be held this year in the First Congregational Church of Omaha, Nebraska, June 6th-8th. The President of the Society, Major-General Oliver O. Howard, will preside. The first session will convene at half-past three Wednesday afternoon, June 6th. At this meeting the annual election of officers will occur, the report for the year will be made, and other business transacted. The Annual Sermon will be preached on that evening by the Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D., of Mt. Vernon Church, Boston, Mass.

Morning prayer-meetings, to be conducted in the main by the Home Missionaries present, will precede the regular sessions. On Thursday morning an address of welcome will be delivered, and responded to by the President of the Society, General Howard. A paper reviewing the work of the year will be read by Secretary Joseph B. Clark, and addresses will be made in behalf of the State Auxiliaries by Rev. Alexander McGregor, of Rhode Island; Rev. William H. Moore, of Connecticut; Rev. J. G. Fraser, D.D., of Ohio; and Rev. T. O. Douglass, D.D., of Iowa.

On Thursday afternoon HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH BUILDING will be discussed by Rev. L. H. Cobb, D.D., of New York City, and Rev. F. T. Bayley, of Denver, and a paper will be presented by Secretary Washington Choate on HOME MISSIONS FOR THE SAKE OF AMERICA. Addresses will follow by Rev. J. S. Ainslie, of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Rev. Henry Hopkins, D.D., of Kansas City, Mo., and others. In the evening of that day a paper will be read by Secretary William Kincaid, entitled HOME MISSIONS FOR THE SAKE OF THE WORLD, followed by addresses by Rev. H. A. Schauffler, D.D., Rev. W. G. Puddefoot, and others.

On Friday morning the Ninth Annual Meeting of **THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT** will be held as a part of the regular session of the Convention. Addresses may be expected from Miss Frances J. Dyer, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Joseph T. Duryea, Nebraska; Mrs. W. S. Hawkes, of Utah; Mrs. H. H. Gilchrist, Black Hills; and Mrs. C. W. Preston, of Nebraska. On that morning HOME MISSIONS AND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS will be presented by Rev. George M. Boynton, D.D., of Boston, and others.

The afternoon of Friday will be occupied by representatives from the field; Superintendents Broad, Ashmun, Jones, Bross, Parker, Wray, and Thrall are expected to speak. HOME MISSIONS AND CHRISTIAN EDUCATION will also be presented on that afternoon by Rev. John A. Hamilton, D.D., and others.

The evening of Friday will be devoted to a grand summing-up and consecration meeting, at which Rev. Edward P. Goodwin, D.D., of Chicago; Rev. G. H. Wells, D.D., of Minneapolis; Rev. A. L. Frisbie, D.D., of Des Moines; and Rev. Charles S. Mills, of Cleveland, will speak.

Following the Convention, on Sunday, June 10th, there will be Home Missionary services in all the Congregational churches of the city in the morning, with mass-meetings in the afternoon and evening. It is expected that these will be conducted in the main as Home Missionary experience meetings by Home Missionary workers from all parts of the country.

### HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AND RATES

The Paxton and Murray Hotels will make a rate of from $2.50 to $3.00 per day; the Millard and the Delone from $2.00 to $4.00; the Mercer from $2.00 to $3.00; the Hotel Brunswick and the Merchants' Hotel from $1.75 to $2.00; the Windsor, the Barker, the Midland, the Arcade, and the Drexel from $1.50 to $2.00.

There are private boarding-houses within a reasonable distance, whose rates range from 75 cents to $1.50 per day, and the committee have also listed a large number of rooms in the central part of the city, where, at low rates, guests can be accommodated with lodgings, and can board at restaurants near at hand. The Commercial Club, which occupies the fifth floor of the Chamber of Commerce, tenders the hospitality of its rooms to the members and guests of the Society, and a large and well-managed restaurant is under the patronage of the Club.

The Omaha committee of arrangements will promptly answer all inquiries, as to above accommodations, that may be addressed to its Chairman, GEORGE H. PAYNE, Esq., 1702 Farnham Street, Omaha.

### TRANSPORTATION

The Boston Passenger Committee, the Trunk Line Association, the Central Traffic Association, and the Western Passenger Association—covering most of the roads likely to be used by attendants on the meeting—have all agreed that those paying full fare from stations on their lines to Omaha, and securing certificates at the time of buying tickets that they have so paid, shall have return tickets *over the same routes* at one-third fare, these return tickets holding good for starting for three days from the close of the meeting.

Certified clergymen will be carried each way for $17.50 from New York City, which is one-half the unlimited fare; and others paying full (limited) fare ($32.75) from New York City in going, will be returned for one-third of that sum ($10.92) by the same route. The sleeping-car fare is $7.50 for each berth.

An open rate of one fare for the round trip has also been granted from points in Nebraska within *150 miles of Omaha*—excursion tickets to be sold June 5-8, limited for return to June 11.

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These excursion trains will leave Boston on Monday, June 4th, at 3 P.M., and New York at 5 P.M.—the New York train joining that from Boston at Rotterdam Junction, near Schenectady—and are to reach Omaha on Wednesday, June 6th, at 2:30 P.M. Correspondence concerning these special trains may be addressed to Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb, Boston or New York; Rev. Joshua Coit, Congregational House, Boston; or Mr. William B. Howland, Treasurer, Bible House, New York, and tickets may be had at these several places.


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NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1893

| | |
|---|---|
| Income, | $2,149,859.61 |
| Paid Policy-Holders, | 1,333,783.25 |
| Assets, | 1,516,271.82 |
| Liabilities, 4% Standard, | 801,945.77 |
| Surplus, | 714,326.05 |
| New Insurance written, | 23,669,308.00 |
| Insurance in force, | 83,101,434.00 |

The above figures present a gratifying exhibit of the growth and progress of the **Provident Savings** during a very trying year. These results have been obtained, also, at a very moderate cost to the policy-holders under the Low-Premium Policies of which the **Provident Savings** makes a specialty.

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WM. E. STEVENS, Secretary. EDW. O. PARKER, Supt. of Agencies.

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# The Outlook

## A Family Paper

NEW SERIES OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION

Volume 49 For Week ending 12 May, 1894 Number 19


## The Week

THE Democratic majority in the United States Senate has at last agreed upon a tariff measure that can be passed without the aid of Populist votes. It is, of course, very conservative, in order to satisfy the Eastern wing of the party. It is understood that Senators Gorman, Brice, McPherson, Smith, and Murphy will all support it, whether or not they succeed in striking out the income-tax clause. Senator Hill alone refuses to support the party measure. It is believed that two of the Populists—Allen, of Nebraska, and Kyle, of South Dakota—will also vote for the bill in case the income tax is retained. Senator Peffer, of Kansas, will probably oppose it, on the ground that it discriminates against the producers of raw materials. In the House, it will be remembered, every Populist vote, except that of Mr. Newlands, the Nevada millionaire, was in favor of the Wilson Bill. In the Senate the "silver" Republicans have generally declared themselves in favor of the income tax, and there is little probability that it will be taken out of the bill, though it has been materially modified.

❀

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed a resolution in favor of giving the General Court power to submit laws to the decision of the voters affected thereby. The resolution was carried by a vote of 154 to 2. It will be remembered that in the last campaign both parties in Massachusetts indorsed the Referendum, and the Republican party indorsed the Initiative also. It is hardly likely that the form of referendum proposed in the resolution will satisfy those who urged the State conventions to accept the Swiss principle that the mass of the people should have the same direct control over State matters that the New England town-meeting gave them over local matters. Nevertheless, the passage of the resolution by such a majority was an important victory for the advocates of direct legislation.——Mayor Matthews, of Boston, has written a strong protest against a bill before the State Legislature giving certain streets in Boston in perpetuity to a private corporation operating a rapid-transit system, and lending them the public credit to an amount perhaps sufficient to build the system. If the proposed system should succeed, the city would get three per cent. interest and the private corporation the rest of the gains. If it should fail, the city would bear the loss.——In re-leasing street railway franchises in Detroit, Michigan, last week, the city succeeded in stipulating that eight tickets should be sold for a quarter. This means a saving of more than ten dollars a year to every person riding to and from his work.

❀

Our readers are aware that a coal strike of extensive proportions is going on, including substantially all the bituminous coal fields in the United States. Professor Edward W. Bemis, who gives on another page an account of this strike and its causes, is—as, indeed, his article shows—a man of judicial temper; he is also an expert and an acknowledged authority in industrial science. We should be glad if those of our readers who think a strike is never justified would read this article through, weigh its careful statements, and ask themselves the question, and answer it to themselves, What would they do if they were in the situation of these 140,000 miners, whose earnings have been brought down, by dishonorable violation of contract, to starvation rates, injuring the employer and ruining the employed? Unless we are to adopt in this country the somewhat radical doctrine, to which we may yet be driven, that the contents of the mines belong to the community and are not subject to private control, and, therefore, the rate of wages may be fixed by legislation; or the less radical doctrine that in all cases of disagreements with corporations the laborer may compel the submission of his claims to arbitration—a strike appears to be the only remedy in such a condition of affairs as Professor Bemis describes.

❀

All accounts agree that in the rioting which took place last week both in Cleveland and in the Pennsylvania coke regions the mobs of rioters were made up almost wholly of foreign-born laborers. In Cleveland, where labor troubles have been fomenting for years, a crowd of several thousand men (in large proportion Bohemians), armed with clubs, marched through the streets, attacked factory after factory, drove out the workingmen by force, broke windows here and there, and assaulted all who opposed them. Somewhat tardily, the police and military suppressed the disorder. In the coke region much the same course of violence was followed; the mobs were made up mainly of Hungarians and Slavs, and women played a prominent part in the scenes of violence. The main point of attack was the Painter Works, near Scottdale. Here the mine superintendent, Mr. Sanford White, was seriously injured, and several both of the strikers and the defenders of the mine were shot, or hit with stones, or cut with axes. Rioting of the same kind occurred in other places, and though as we write the region is comparatively peaceful, there is great danger of further trouble. How many more recruits for such mobs shall we import before we put an effective and discriminating check on immigration?

❀

The strike on the Great Northern Railroad, which failed of settlement week before last because the men would not consent to the proposed method of selecting the arbitration committee, was last week settled by a committee appointed by the commercial bodies of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The decision reached was that seventy-five per cent. of the reduction in wages made since August 1, 1893, should be restored to the men. The settlement was regarded as a substantial victory for the men, but accepted

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in the best spirit by President Hill, of the Great Northern. President Debs, of the Railway Union, after thanking President Hill for the uniform courtesy shown during the strike, said: "I hope that whenever trouble occurs in the future, arbitration may take effect before any radical action begins. I am sure the precedent here established will endure." President Hill in his reply said: "I feel confident in the prospect of approaching all questions peaceably and settling all questions fairly and justly. It is better that they should be settled with all the interests involved, pro and con, fairly presented." In a few hours all signs of the strike which had tied up four thousand five hundred miles of road had disappeared.

❀

The proposed woman-suffrage amendment to the Constitution in New York State has diverted public attention from other and more immediately important matters. We recommend those readers in the State of New York who believe, with us, that the State ought to control all expenditure of State moneys, to sign and circulate for signatures the following petition, to be presented to the approaching Convention. The petition can be forwarded either directly to any delegate to the Convention in sympathy with this movement, or to the Rev. James M. King, D.D., Methodist Book Concern, New York:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of New York, most earnestly and respectfully petition your honorable body to adopt the following Amendment to our State Constitution, and submit the same to the people for their approval. We believe that this Amendment becoming a part of the organic law will avert many perils and contribute to the permanent weal of the Commonwealth:

"Add to Article VIII. of the Constitution of the State of New York, as now in force, at the end thereof, the following:

"'Sec. 12. No law shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the State, or any county, city, town, village, or other civil division, use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or otherwise, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or in any other manner, any church, religious denomination, or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking, which is wholly, or in part, under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.'"

❀

The suffragists of Brooklyn have issued a counter-statement giving reasons for the suffrage, in reply to the ten reasons given by the anti-suffragists against it.——The anti-suffragists of New York City have reinforced their protest against the suffrage by a circular giving reasons against it, somewhat after the fashion of the Brooklyn women.——A meeting of anti-suffragists has been held in Albany, in which prominent society ladies took an active part. The resolutions against the suffrage to be presented to the Convention were drawn and presented to the meeting by Mr. J. V. Pruyn.——A great social meeting for the suffrage was held last week at Sherry's, so crowded as to require an overflow meeting. Addresses in favor of the suffrage were made by Dr. Rainsford, Dr. William H. Draper, and Dr. Arthur Brooks.——A large mass-meeting on the same side was held in Cooper Union Monday night.——Dr. Cuyler, the temperance veteran, does not approve woman suffrage; he does not think it will help the temperance cause. An article of his in the "Evangelist" is reprinted by the anti-suffragists of Brooklyn.——The anti-suffragists of New York have reprinted the editorials of The Outlook.——The Woman Suffrage League makes a call for funds, which may be sent to Mrs. Emilie S. Van Bell, 10 East Fourteenth Street, New York City.——Mr. Thomas C. Platt is said to be working vigorously for woman suffrage. Does this rumor, and the reported adhesion of Chauncey M. Depew, indicate that woman suffrage is to be a Republican policy?——The anti-suffragists have opened a branch headquarters at 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where protests may be signed.——We do not learn of any indications that the agitation of this subject has extended to any considerable extent beyond a few of the larger cities. The call of the New York "Evening Post" for information as to rural and village sentiment gets no reply.

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The International Bimetallic Conference held in the Mansion House in London last week was attended by so many conservative men of distinction as to encourage the advocates of the joint standard throughout the world. There were present two or three ex-Governors of the Bank of England, the President of the Bank of Netherlands, and many eminent financiers and economists from India, Australia, and the Continent of Europe. The most important address made was that of Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour said, in the course of his remarks, that "there were three questions with which bimetallism had to cope. They were these: Was a double standard possible? Was it just? Was it expedient? Scientists and economists answered these questions with an overwhelming 'Yes.'" Mr. Balfour added that he saw signs of a change in English opinion. The leading commercial men had abandoned their former hostility to bimetallism and come to the conclusion that the only way to meet the grave danger was to restore silver to its former place as a circulating medium. A letter was read from Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, to the effect that the restoration of silver to the currency was indispensable to the welfare of the Irish tenantry, the burden of whose rents was steadily increasing with the increasing value of gold. A telegram was received from Washington, signed by Senators Sherman, Allison, Lodge, Voorhees, Hill, Gorman, Brice, and several other opponents of free coinage, declaring that the American Congress was almost unanimously in favor of remonetizing silver at a ratio to be fixed by international agreement. All of this looked so encouraging to those who have insisted that the supply of gold alone is grossly insufficient to furnish the world with an adequate and honest currency that there is danger that they may exaggerate the unanimity of opinion in their favor. It needs to be stated that the men in England who have spoken so encouragingly are the few who have thought upon this question, and that the London press is almost uniformly against them—the "Times" going so far as to attack Mr. Balfour for becoming an intemperate "apostle of fads." Some of our own Senators named above also favor a change of ratio before silver is restored to the currency. Senator Sherman even speaks of accepting the present market ratio, though the entire silver product at present prices is already absorbed, and the change would add practically nothing to the world's supply of money. There is evidently a long fight ahead before silver is restored to its old place in the currency, and the London Conference can only be regarded as a most encouraging report of progress.

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The fact that Castelar has publicly announced that, in his view, the monarchy is, for the time at least, the best attainable form of government for Spain, does not mean that the Spanish leader is a traitor to the cause of free government, and the storm of abuse which has broken upon him is absurd. Castelar has declared for years past that a republic cannot be maintained under existing conditions in Spain. In his view, as in the view of every thought-

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ful man, a republic implies a certain political training, and its value rests upon the fact that such a training is behind it to give it stability and authority. There is no magic whatever in republican institutions. The republican form of government is, on the whole, the most difficult form of government in the world to carry on with the highest efficiency. For that very reason, among others, we believe it to be the best form of government. It would be a dismal failure without certain elements of political education which the Spanish people have not had. Castelar sees this clearly, and is bold enough to declare it. He has not, apparently, changed his mind with regard to the republican ideal; he simply says that, as a result of his knowledge of existing conditions in Spain, a republic is impracticable, and a monarchy is the most feasible form of government—meaning by a monarchy, of course, not absolutism, but representative government, universal suffrage, personal liberty, freedom of opinion, and freedom of religion. Those who had hoped much for the immediate future of Spanish republicanism are naturally disappointed that the most brilliant advocate of republicanism that southern Europe has produced accepts the monarchy and postpones the realization of his dream of complete popular government in Spain; but a wise man is he who sees things as they are, and a courageous man is he who acts upon them. If, as we believe, this is the true interpretation of Castelar's position, his reputation in the future will not suffer from his apparent change of attitude.

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In spite of recent Anarchistic demonstrations, May Day was not looked forward to with such apprehension this year as for several years past, and the public anticipation of the absence of serious disorders was confirmed. In London the Socialists held a meeting on the Thames Embankment, which was largely attended and entirely orderly. In Hyde Park the Anarchists attempted to hold a meeting, the audience being small but extremely noisy. When, in a flight of perfervid panegyric, Vaillant, Henry, and Ravachol were characterized as martyrs, there was a vigorous protest from a large number of the audience, and finally a rush for the platform, and a brief struggle between the Anarchists and the anti-Anarchists, ending in the speedy defeat of the former and their flight from the park, pursued by a considerable mob. Anarchism has no popular support in England. Berlin was notably free from rioting, and a great scarcity of speakers at the various meetings was reported. In Vienna enormous crowds gathered at various points where mass-meetings were called, and remained in spite of the drenching rains; the extension of the franchise, an eight-hour day, and the cessation of work on Sunday were points of universal agreement. In Paris various meetings were held, but no disorder was attempted. In Rome a bomb was exploded, and handbills exploiting and praising Ravachol, Vaillant, and Henry were posted in many places throughout the city. In Brussels the crowd that looked on seems to have been an element of disorder rather than the crowd that moved in procession, and the police were compelled to protect the latter by charging the former. At Barcelona the Anarchist meeting was divided on the question of the use of dynamite. Taking into account the widespread restlessness and suffering throughout Europe, May Day passed off with notable quietness.

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There is so much inflammable material in Servia that any incident in the politics of that country, however apparently insignificant, attracts wide attention. We have already commented at length on the uncertainty of the political situation, and the antagonism between King Alexander and the great majority of his subjects, with the possibility of an attempt to dethrone the present reigning house and set up a member of the Karageorgevitch family. This state of things makes the proposal of King Alexander to take an absence of six months for a foreign tour, and to place the government of Servia in the hands of ex-King Milan as Regent, important. The Radicals, who constitute about nine-tenths of the Servian population, detest the ex-King, and are not likely to accept his return to power, even for a brief period, with any degree of satisfaction. The ex-King's sympathies with the Triple Alliance make him also very distasteful to Russia and France, and it was noted that when he returned to Belgrade in February the Ministers of both countries were conspicuous by their absence when the diplomatic corps called in a body to present their congratulations. The return of Milan was the signal for the troubles which are now likely to culminate. Two Cabinets have gone out, there have been numerous riots, and there is wide-extended discontent. The appointment of the ex-King as Regent would seem to be a direct challenge to the Radicals, and it is to be noted in this connection that the Radical leader, who is also President of the Skuptchina, has recently resigned his position as Minister to Russia in order to direct the Radical campaign at home. Everything points to a decisive struggle in case King Alexander leaves the country and the ex-King comes again to the front.

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Two correspondents address us on the subject of the Hawaiian Islands. One calls our attention to a vigorous defense of the policy of the present Administration, from the pen of Charles Robinson, Esq., in the "American Journal of Politics." It traverses ground familiar to our readers, and does not alter our heretofore expressed opinions on the subject. The other, J. N. Teal, Esq., of Portland, Oregon, corrects in one material respect our report of the pending election for a Convention to draft a Constitution in the Hawaiian Islands. According to Mr. Teal's report, the Convention is to consist of thirty-seven members, nineteen of whom are to consist of members of the present Provisional Government. This gives a majority of one to the Government in all the proceedings of the Convention, and practically reduces the elective members to a body of advisers in any case in which the present Government acts as a unit. Of course such a Convention would not be a popular body, or, in any American sense of the term, a Constitutional Convention. The royalists object, Mr. Teal further shows, to taking an oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government. Naturally! The defeated party in a revolution does not readily accept its result. But it would be as absurd for the Provisional Government to allow a vote on any other condition, as it would have been for the North to allow ex-Confederates a share in the government without an oath to support the Union, or for the just emancipated American colonists to have invited to a participation in framing the new Constitution of the United States men known to be desirous of restoring the dependency of the Colonies on Great Britain. Mr. Teal reports that on April 13 only a fraction over five hundred voters had registered. The daily press indicate a much more general registration since then, the latest reports estimating the registry in Honolulu alone at 1,500, and in the islands generally at 3,000.

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There seems to be no cessation of interest in Arctic research, judging from the fact that five exploring parties will be in the field this summer, three of which will endeavor to attain the North Pole. The Peary expedition, starting

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from Inglefield Gulf, above Baffin Bay, goes across Greenland to Independence Bay, on the northeast coast, where the party will divide. When Lieutenant Peary returns home, he hopes to have all the shore-line of the world's largest island surveyed and mapped. An expedition to meet Peary on his return to his winter headquarters will leave New York at the end of June. The high northing and the discoveries already made by this explorer induce the belief that the year's results will be no less brilliant. Across Smith Sound from Inglefield Gulf lies Ellesmere Land, the field for the expedition of Mr. Robert Stein, a scientist who for nine years has been connected with the United States Geological Survey. This enterprise is such an especially promising one that its possible postponement to next year is much to be regretted, for it is not known how far to the west Ellesmere Land extends, nor whether Hayes Sound keeps on actually separating it from Grinnell Land to the north, as is averred by the natives. In the rude huts of those natives, the Swedes Björling and Kàllstenius may have found shelter and food, but would gladly welcome Mr. Stein's mission, which is one of rescue as well as of research. The explorer's plans cover a series of years, and lead constantly towards new polar regions. The actual North Pole expeditions are attacking their goal from the Euro-Asiatic side. Dr. Nansen's theory that a current moves northward from the New Siberian Islands across the Pole, and southward in the polar stream which bathes the eastern shore of Greenland, is being put to practical test by the voyage of the Fram, which, if it has withstood ice-pressure, may even now be drifting in such a current. The Nansen expedition is provisioned for five years.

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Of all routes, however, that by way of Franz Josef Land has for some time seemed the most feasible, and this is the one chosen by Mr. Frederick Jackson, whose party, provisioned for four years, will leave England in July, wintering on Franz Josef Land till the spring, starting northward across Austria Sound to Petermann Land, the most northerly island of this group yet seen, and beyond which the explorer thinks an archipelago may extend to the Pole itself. His most certain service to the world, nevertheless, will be in the mapping out of the Franz Josef Land region. Journalists in general, but American journalists in particular, ought to feel a special interest in the project of Mr. Walter Wellman, which is, in fact, only the old one that Parry tried in 1827 in his attempt to reach the Pole by crossing Spitzbergen and the rough sea-ice north of it. Mr. Wellman has sailed from Tromsoe in Norway, and his equipment will be a good one. Collapsible boats and toboggan sledges are certainly an improvement over other days; but the editor-explorer must be supplied as well with much patience to keep from discouragement at southern ice-drifts, which make the northward journey twice as long and tiresome. It is a matter of National pride that three of the above expeditions are from America. In addition, an excursion, not an expedition, is also to start from our shores. The ethnologist of the first Peary Arctic expedition, Dr. Frederick Cook, has chartered the steam sealer Newfoundland, accommodating one hundred passengers, for a cruise to Greenland in June next. It may not be generally known that all summer long Greenland is free of perilous ice as far north as Upernavik; that in July occurs the breaking up of the dreaded ice-pack in Melville Bay, making a safe stretch to Cape York and then to Smith Sound. A party will be landed at Hamilton Inlet to explore the Grand Falls of Labrador, three hundred feet high and from two to three hundred feet wide. They rival Niagara in size and beauty. The Newfoundland will then cross Davis Strait to Greenland, calling at Omenak Fjord, and proceeding northward through Melville Bay as far as Falcon Harbor, the present headquarters of Lieutenant Peary. From here the journey may be extended to the ruins of the Kane, Hayes, and Greely expeditions, but in any event the intention of Dr. Cook is to be in New York again not later than the middle of September. Who knows but that this clever and intelligent popularizing of Arctic regions for tourists, sportsmen, scientists, and artists may result in opening up a new summer resort?

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General News.—The election for delegates to the coming Constitutional Convention in Hawaii took place on May 2, but reports of the result have not reached this country as we go to press.——John Jay, the distinguished lawyer, diplomatist, and writer, who died in New York City on Saturday last, at the age of seventy-seven, was the son of Judge William Jay, known as an author, jurist, and philanthropist, and the grandson of John Jay, the first Chief Justice. Mr. Jay was United States Minister to Austria under President Grant; his services to the anti-slavery cause before and during the war were great.——Governor Flower has vetoed the bill giving the Mayor of New York hereafter to be elected power to remove heads of city departments, and has signed the "Sheriff's salary" and Dock bills.——In Rome the trials of the men accused of complicity in the Banca Romana scandals has begun.——The Antwerp Exposition was opened last week by King Leopold.——The Brazilian Congress opened this week with President-elect Moraes in the chair; President Peixoto, in his speech, said the insurrection had been crushed.——The New York Constitutional Convention opened its sessions at Albany on Tuesday of this week; Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of New York City, was chosen President.——Mr. Richard Croker has intimated that he wishes to divide his responsibility as leader of Tammany and "boss" of New York; there is a reasonable probability that the citizens of New York will relieve Mr. Croker altogether from his self-imposed burdens.——In the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas of this State, Judge Roger A. Pryor has made a decision declaring the Ives Pool Bill to be unconstitutional.——All the seven tourists who were imprisoned in a stalactite cave at Lugloch have been rescued alive.——The New York and New Jersey Bridge Bill has been passed in the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote under suspension of the rules.

## The Greek Prime Minister

Charilaos Tricoupis, the Prime Minister of Greece, whose portrait we print this week, is a great man in a small country, and is therefore, to a certain extent, the victim of his conditions. The variety of his powers and the vigor of his character would give him, in a first-class country, a foremost position among modern statesmen; but Greece is a small country, limited in resources, beset with difficulties, and handicapped by peculiar conditions. In such a narrow area a man of the first order finds h mself restricted, and, in a certain sense, baffled; his power is greater than the material with which he deals. Born in 1832, of a distinguished family, the present Prime Minister of Greece is still in the prime of his power. He has, moreover, a physical stamina and vigor which remind one of Mr. Gladstone, whom he resembles in many respects; for, like the great Englishman, the Greek Minister is a many-sided man. He is not only a sagacious politician, but a student

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of political philosophy; he is not only a constructive statesman on the side of political measures, but he is also the greatest financier whom Greece has ever produced. Like Mr. Gladstone, he is at home in several departments of knowledge, and as he enters one field after another in the course of his public life he seems easily to familiarize himself, not only with the first principles, but with the details. Physically he seems able to sustain any burden and to endure any test. As an orator he is easily the foremost man in the kingdom. Like Mr. Gladstone, he has unlimited courage, and to jeopardize his political position seems to give him not the slightest concern. When his attention was called to the fact that a certain line of policy was a dangerous one for his political influence, he responded: "We have counted the cost. It is a policy that is sure to defeat us ultimately. Raising taxes, contracting the currency, dismissing officials, can have no other result; but it is worth the cost if we can get the policy so firmly established before we fall that our successors must carry it on after us: then we have won." These are the words of a man who is not afraid of his constituents.

In the very interesting characterization of M. Tricoupis which Mr. J. W. Jenks contributed to the March issue of the "Atlantic Monthly," emphasis is laid on the extraordinary range of the Greek Prime Minister's ability. He had the advantage of a very thorough education, having studied at Athens and at Paris, and served in various capacities on the Greek Legation in London, and acquired a first-hand knowledge of European opinion. His political career began in 1863, when he was elected member of the Boulé, or Chamber of Deputies, and from that time until the present, with the exception of a single year, he has been continuously in public life. His working day often covers twenty hours, and he has great talent for mastering details and dispatching business. His bold speeches, like those of Mr. Gladstone, are notable for lucidity and orderly statement. He is in thorough sympathy with the ambition of Greece to take a leading place in the world, and to bring all the Greeks under its control; but his practical sagacity makes him comprehend clearly the difference between aspiration and accomplishment, and he has held Greece back from disasters into which his chief opponent, Delyannis, would have forced the country. He is capable of swift and radical action, but he counts the cost. For some years past the most difficult question in Greece has been the question of finance. The country is small and poor, but, under right conditions, ought to be able to pay the annual expenses of the Government. To increase the producing power of the country, good roads and railroads are needed, and Tricoupis has been identified with the policy of increasing taxation in order to secure internal improvement. In addition to heavy deficits, Greece suffers from a depreciated paper currency.

M. Tricoupis stands for large expenditures on internal improvements, for conservative foreign action, for a sound currency, and for increased taxation. Within the past twelve years the taxes have been tripled in accordance with this policy, and he has shown the courage of his convictions by refusing to evade financial difficulties, and attempting to solve them by economy on the one hand and increased taxation on the other. He is very arbitrary in his methods, and his enemies say that he is unscrupulous. It is certain that he is prompt, decisive, and sometimes arrogant. His indifference to public opinion shows that he does not truckle to the sentiment of the moment, and that he is not afraid of his popularity. His great service to Greece has been his determined resistance to the spirit of "jingoism" represented by M. Delyannis, which would probably have brought untold woes upon a country which needs above everything peace and the opportunity to husband and develop its resources. He has also stood, against great temptations, for an honest payment of debts, for the policy of facing financial obligations at once instead of postponing them, for civil service reform, and for internal development. He has more than once gone out of office rather than sacrifice these principles or desert this policy. Such a Minister may have great faults, but his frankness, his courage, his ability, and his sound judgment are qualities of prime importance in the working out of such difficult problems as those which confront Greece. M. Tricoupis is in many ways a man of extraordinary gifts, and seems to combine the qualities of Gladstone and Bismarck; the fact that he is dealing with the politics of a small country is the only thing, apparently, which excludes him from the front rank of contemporary statesmen.

## Let the Churches Protest

On Wednesday of last week a debate took place in the United States Senate which ought to be brought to the attention of every church in the United States. At the close of the morning business, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee prohibiting lotteries in the District of Columbia and the Territories, forbidding the importation of lottery matter and its transportation from State to State, and, finally, directing the Post-Office Department to return all letters addressed to persons advertising themselves to be engaged in the outlawed traffic. Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, who has charge of the tariff debate, reserved the right to object to the consideration of this bill if it led to a debate. No sooner was it before the Senate than Senator Vest, of Missouri, with Senator Gorman, of Maryland, sitting at his side as prompter, reopened hostilities against the measure. One detailed criticism followed another, but Senator Hoar promptly accepted all plausible suggestions and incorporated them into the bill. The acceptance of these changes forced Senator Vest to change his attack from the wording of the measure to the reform it sought to accomplish. Here again, however, he professed sympathy with the main purpose of the bill, the destruction of the enormous business of the Honduras Lottery Company, but based his opposition upon the fact that this measure—like the law in nearly every State in the Union—forbids all lotteries, including those conducted by churches and charitable institutions. Senator Gray, of Maryland, humorously suggested that the bill should be so amended as to exempt church members from its operation. This suggestion, of course, raised a general laugh, but Senator Vest declared in reply that he was "not legislating as to individuals, but legislating as to practices," and he would oppose any bill, he said, which "put raffling at religious and charitable assemblages on the same footing with the Louisiana or Havana Lottery."

At this point Senator Vest gave over the fight to Senator Gorman, who that morning had left word with the doorkeeper of the Senate that no cards should be sent to him during the time in which this bill might be taken up. Senator Gorman at once made it clear that his entire anxiety was in behalf of churches and charities. For the Louisiana Lottery Company, which had made itself infamous by contributions to campaign funds, the Maryland manager professed nothing but abhorrence. The present law, he maintained, had practically disposed of that institution.

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Though it continues its advertisements on theater programmes, has practically started an express company, and has boasted that its business will proceed without interruption, Senator Gorman earnestly declared that the lottery business "does not exist to-day in any State in the Union." The fact that the Treasury Department has revived a regulation placing a twenty-five per cent. tax on imported lottery tickets—though the Lottery Company prints all its tickets in this country—made it, he said, "almost impossible for the lottery companies to carry on business here." Minutely well-posted regarding the details of lottery regulations, he professed gross ignorance regarding the notorious operations of the Lottery Company, and entire hostility toward them. But as the friend of churches and charities partially supported by lotteries, he protested against the proposed measure:

"I ask the Senator from Massachusetts, Why should Congress go beyond legislation that deals with the vicious system we have tried to drive out of the country? Why should we undertake to include in legislation of this sort all the little enterprises that are carried on by churches, hospitals, and institutions of that kind? Let the Senator from Massachusetts take the District of Columbia, where we have original jurisdiction. Our aid to charitable institutions in the District constitutes only about one-fourth of the cost of keeping up those magnificent hospitals and splendid institutions for the unfortunate in different relations of life. . . . If you pass the bill in the way it is framed now, what is the result? The public treasury will be called upon for double the appropriations, and you not only therefore add to the burdens of the treasury, but you deprive these people of an innocent right, for no man can compare the drawing in one of these fairs and the selling of tickets to the drawings of those lotteries whose agents go in the byways and alleys and on the public places and take from poor people their hard earnings. That is a matter that can be stamped out, and ought to be stamped out. The law to-day is sufficient to do it. The law is enforced to-day. . . . Mr. President, there comes no demand for such legislation as that proposed in the pending bill. There is no necessity for it."

The plan of campaign is clear. Twice in Louisiana the Lottery Company proclaimed that it was dead, and now it proclaims it in Washington. Always in Louisiana the lottery business was alleged to furnish the most effective mode of promoting charity, and now the same claim is being made for it in Washington. Always in Louisiana the Lottery Company put forward professedly anti-lottery men to fight its battles; in Washington just such a man comes forward to repel the attack now made upon it. All that he asks is compromise. Simply amend the Anti-Lottery Bill in the Senate into such shape that men of conscience will kill it in the House, and he will be satisfied. Senator Hoar refused to destroy his bill in this way. After admitting that lotteries were not condemned by the conscience of the country half a century ago, he pointed out that there is "not a State in the Union that would now have its hospitals or its colleges or its universities supported by gambling," and asked the Senator from Maryland whether he believed that the Government hospitals in the District of Columbia ought to be so supported. He would not consent to put the anti-lottery legislation of the District of Columbia upon a moral level repudiated by the legislatures of all the States. At the conclusion of Senator Hoar's remarks Senator Harris stated that the tariff bill must be taken up unless the anti-lottery bill could be disposed of without further debate. Senator Gorman declared that it could not, and so the matter went over until the tariff bill is out of the way, and as much longer as the power of a corporation which has been taking ten millions a year from the people of this country is able to postpone it. The debate, however, is the greatest possible gain to the anti-lottery cause. Senator Gorman's declaration that the enforcement of the present law destroys the business of the great lotteries can be easily answered by those who have the bill in charge; but his declaration that there is no demand for the new bill, and that it should be opposed in the interests of the churches and charities of the District of Columbia, can be answered only by the immediate protests of churches, from Washington to the furthest parishes of the land.

## The Coxey Army

We gave last week a description of Kelly's "Army," from the pen of Dr. Joseph T. Duryea. We give this week a description of Coxey's "Army," from the pen of one of our own editorial staff. We have thus taken pains to give our readers accurate, trustworthy, and, as far as possible, sympathetic accounts of this singular movement.

The elements which enter into it are diverse. There are some honest working people, who have joined the movement because they are without work. There are some tramps and criminals, who have joined it in a mere spirit of restlessness and vagabondage. And between these two extremes there is a great body of men who have joined it from a variety of motives, good, bad, and indifferent. What is significant is not the fact that a few thousand men can be picked up over the country to join in a picnic tramp across the continent, and to remain in the ranks as long as they are fed. What is significant is the degree of popular sympathy extended to them by the mass of the people East and West. It is idle to attribute this wholly to fear and self-interest. It is clear that the sympathy is genuine, and this sympathy indicates a popular consciousness that there is somewhere a social wrong to be redressed. As we said last week, it is the duty of the statesman to study this movement, and understand what is the cause, not of the Industrial Army, but of the popular sympathy with it.

One thing is clear: there is no just ground for the existence of the Army. It was very well for the unrepresented English people to go *en masse* to present a petition to the King in 1380, and to the Parliament in 1848. But there are no people unrepresented in this country. If the workingmen, East or West, North or South, are suffering from an injustice, they have only to choose, at a regular election, representatives to Congress to present that injustice in a formal and orderly manner, and demand that it be abolished. In a country which possesses universal suffrage there is no excuse for presenting a petition to Congress by a mass-meeting. The people do not humbly ask justice in America; they lawfully, and by their representatives, demand and enact it.

## Both Sides

We have not much faith in public debates on the suffrage question. In such a debate each disputant becomes a partisan more ambitious for victory than desirous of truth. The audience also is divided into partisans, each faction applauding the points made by its own representative. Under such circumstances even the ladies lose their temper, and such epithets as "traitor," "copperhead," "dog in the manger," "silly," "nonsensical," fly about the room. For the same reason, we do not invite replies to articles on this subject in our columns. But we have obtained for this issue two articles by representative women, neither of whom has seen the other's paper, one advocating and the other discouraging the present movement for the extension of suffrage to women in New York State. Dr. Jacobi is

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radical even in her radicalism. Her paper is a demand for immediate woman suffrage. Mrs. Goodwin is conservative even in her conservatism. Her paper is simply a plea for postponement. On the one hand, it is urged that the issue is so clear, the justice so apparent, the inequity to be remedied so great, that there is no room for hesitation or waiting. On the other hand, it is urged that the hazards of so revolutionary a measure are so serious, the arguments so far theoretical, the division of opinion among women themselves so evident and so great, that caution counsels delay until experiment in other communities has thrown greater light upon the problem.

We recommend a careful reading of these two papers to all those of our subscribers who have not already unalterable convictions on the subject.

## Does God Send Trouble?

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

In a recently published book by Dr Charles Cuthbert Hall (Houghton, 1894), "Does God Send Trouble?" the reasoning is: No; His hand is *not* in all the events of life. He neither gives nor takes away health or fortune or friends; nor breaks up a household by calamity or death; nor is chargeable for human suffering of any sort. The arguments for an opposite belief are, of course, many and cogent. For instance, in Professor Moulton's analysis of the Book of Job, we read: "*Suffering* is one of God's voices by which he warns and restores men." Will you kindly throw light on this most absorbing question? Do you concur in the drift of Dr. Hall's book?

A. L. T.

Our correspondent has given as fair a statement of Dr. Hall's volume of remarkable sermons as can be given in a sentence; and we recommend the volume heartily for general reading. It is fresh, honest, unconventional, outspoken, and is vital with a healthy indignation against cant. The sermons were preached for practical ends, not for the sake of constructing a theological theory; yet a theory underlies them, and is, indeed, pretty clearly stated in them. With that theory, as stated, we do not agree. Neither do we agree with certain of the pietistic and conventional teachings against which it is directed. We can best answer our correspondent's inquiry, not by criticising either Dr. Hall or the Calvinism which he criticises, but by replying directly to the original question, Does God send trouble?

This world is not a playground, but a school-room; the object of life is not human happiness, but human development. God is evolving, we know not what—for we know not what we shall be—out of a lower animal order. And in this evolution trouble is an essential educator. Courage can be developed only by the presence of danger; patience only by the bearing of burdens; hope only by unsatisfied desire; love, in its highest manifestation, only by self-sacrifice. Even Christ, we are told by the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews, was "made perfect through sufferings."

Even if this evolution were a steady progress upward, trouble would be essential; but it is not a steady progress upward. Man is free to co-operate with God or to work against him; and he often works against him. He sets his will against the divine will, his lawlessness against the eternal laws. These are the laws of man's own true nature; his happiness, his well-being, depend upon his obedience to them. But he is disobedient. The first lesson he has to learn is that he *must* obey; that his will must be obedient to One who is greater than the greatest. And there is only one way in which he can learn this lesson—namely, by suffering trouble when he disobeys. Thus trouble is a teacher of the fundamental lesson of life—obedience. Man brings it upon himself by his ignorance of law, and by his willful disobedience of law; but God sends it upon him by making the constitution of life such that ignorance and disobedience bring trouble. Trouble is man's educator; trouble is man's redeemer. Man brings it upon himself; God sends it upon him.

Therefore it is that trouble is not something to be avoided—rather something to be coveted: "Count it all joy when ye enter into temptations"—that is, trials. "We glory in tribulations also: knowing that tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope, and hope maketh not ashamed." Therefore Paul desires the fellowship of Christ's sufferings, and longs to be made conformable unto his death, in order that he may have the power of Christ's resurrection—that is, the divine, immortal nature which death cannot destroy. Therefore the troubles which wicked men have caused are recognized by the prophetic souls of the Bible as divinely sent. Envy and greed in Joseph's brethren sell Joseph into Egypt; but when, in after years, Joseph meets his brethren, he reassures them with the words: "Be not grieved nor angry with yourselves that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life." And in Gethsemane, though the treachery of Judas and the malignity of Caiaphas and the cowardice of Pilate have mingled the cup which is pressed to Christ's lips, he says to Peter: "The cup which my Father giveth me, shall I not drink it?"

Our answer, then, to our correspondent's inquiry—an inquiry asked by many a soul in anguish, through all the ages—is this: Trouble is not to be regarded as a visitation of divine wrath, as a special infliction sent by God. But it is wrought into the fabric of human life by God's infinite and strong love, for gracious and beneficent ends. It is a necessary means to redemption from sin and to development in character. Even when it comes from our ignorance and sin, or from the crimes of other men, still it is God's gracious teacher, and comes to deliver us from ignorance and lawlessness, and to make us strong and wise.

## Editorial Notes

—We have noted with some apprehension the editing of "Epictetus" and "Marcus Aurelius" for children, but we have seen nothing so portentous as Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's declaration that such sentiments as "Taxation without representation is tyranny" are to take the place, even in the nursery, of Mother Goose's Melodies, and that "infant lips will sing the praises of Jefferson, Hancock, and Adams."

—The first building association was organized in Philadelphia sixty-three years ago. To-day there are nearly six thousand associations in the United States, with assets of nearly five hundred millions of dollars; and Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, in his report just rendered, estimates that the associations have helped to build four hundred thousand homes. "Thrift, thrift, Horatio!"

—If it is true, as reported, that a Columbus clergyman, acting as chaplain of the Ohio Legislature, introduced into his morning prayer the petition, "Bless the Governor of this State, and keep him in the line of preferment until he shall have reached the Presidency," one is not surprised to learn that the sentiment was "drowned in the applause of enthusiastic Republicans." A few such exhibitions of irreverence would relegate the legislative prayer to the same place where the legislative fast-day has gone.

—M. Jules Simon, in some reminiscences of Renan, recalls a conversation in which the distinguished writer told him that, while a pupil at Saint-Sulpice, he, one day, in a class, said to the Abbé Le Hir, who did not know Hebrew, that a certain argument which he had made was very strong, but that it rested upon the text of St. Jerome, which was a mistranslation from the Hebrew. The Abbé reflected some moments, and then said: "You will recite the seven psalms of penitence on your knees before the holy sacrament." This answer to a criticism of a theological student reminds one of the habit of an eminent professor of theology, now the head of a leading college, who was in the habit of saying to his pupils when they pressed him too hard, "Mr. ——, you are in danger of becoming an atheist!"

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# The Woman Suffrage Question

## Pro and Con

### I.—The Present Demand

By Mary Putnam Jacobi, M.D.

HAVING been honored by a request from the editor of The Outlook to do so, I will state, as briefly as possible, the reason for the present demand for the political enfranchisement of women in the State of New York.

The reason lies, first, in the nature of modern representative government, with all that its theory and history imply; second, in the enormous changes which have been effected in the status of women, and largely within the last fifty years, or, more specifically, since the Revolution of 1848.

The modern theory of representative government means that all interests and all individuals in the State shall be represented; and that all adult persons of sound mind, neither paupers nor criminals, shall have a voice in choosing their representatives.

At the time the foundations of such government were laid, women could not be thought of in connection with representation, because they were not, properly speaking, persons. Their property was protected either incidentally with that of fathers and brothers (when they were not deprived of inheritance in favor of brothers, as frequently happened), or after it had been handed over to the sole control of their husbands. They were protected against some, but by no means against all, physical wrongs. And they were extensively punished for any infraction of the laws, and, in many cases, far more severely than men. But, in the language of the common law of England, "the personality of a married woman was absolutely merged in that of her husband;" and as all women, the facts of the case to the contrary notwithstanding, were presumed to be married, the social personality of the women may be said to have hardly existed. Evidently, therefore, it could not have been thought of in connection with such a high and distinct expression of personality as the exercise of sovereignty in the right of suffrage.

To-day, as every one knows—though not all over the world, yet in the State of New York—the personality of the woman has been liberated from the "law of coverture," and affirmed in the most distinct and solemn manner. As this is an entirely new fact in the European world, where for centuries the personality of the woman has been more effaced than in the antique republics, its significance has not yet been fully appreciated. But the significance is enormous, and means, indeed, nothing less than a revolution of ideas concerning woman, and, with these ideas, of woman's entire social status and of the admitted view of her political nonentity. Correlatively with this mighty change, women, also for the first time in the history of the world, have been admitted, with almost perfect freedom, and first, and most especially, in the State of New York, to the privileges of education. First the primary and grammar school; then the high school (the Troy Seminary was the first institution of the kind ever established for women); then the college and the university, as Vassar, Cornell, and Columbia testify. The bulk of the education of the youth of the State is in women's hands, even for boys during the primary and grammar school years. These are facts of the last seventy-five years.

Correlatively again, and also with the establishment of the legal right of women to their own earnings, of which formerly even a drunken or gambling husband could deprive them, the earning power of women has enormously increased. "The entrance of women into the industrial field," says Carroll Wright, "was assured when the factory system of labor displaced the hand-labor system." "A study of census statistics leads to the broad statement that there are but few lines of remunerative employment not now open to women." "The social and intellectual emancipation of woman being an established fact, . . . should industrial equality be secured, political equality must surely follow."[1]

This is what we maintain. Quite apart from any question of advantage or disadvantage, or expediency or the reverse, the argument is absolutely complete in the foregoing brief statement. Whenever, since the inauguration of modern representative government, any class of people have arrived at a sufficient degree of actual strength in the community to demand a share in the sovereignty, it has, sooner or later, been accorded to them. As a matter of fact, even the successive extensions of the electorate in England, where the evolution of representative government has been most gradual and normal, and free from the shock of such sudden enfranchisements as that of the French peasantry in 1848 and of our own Southern negroes—even in England the strength of the classes demanding the suffrage at and since 1832 has been far inferior in many respects to that of the American women of New York State to-day. If some hundreds protest against the claim, or if some thousands remain indifferent, this proves absolutely nothing against the conspicuous fact of such an unprecedented rise in the general level of education, intelligence, independence, and power, as renders the enunciation of the claim even possible, and secures for it a hearing that is not in any way lacking in respect.

As it is desired that I also state what specific advantages I believe will accrue from the enfranchisement of women, I will note:

First, relief from the intense vulgarization of the conception of political life which has crept over America with the advent of universal manhood suffrage. It is an absolute innovation in the history of the world—at least since the antique republics—that political sovereignty should be based on sex alone, apart from any consideration of birth, fortune, position, or education. The effect of this innovation is intensified when all these attributes, formerly considered essential, now remain and are conspicuously recognized in the women who remain without political power, and who are, politically speaking, dominated by masses of men who are without such attributes of a ruling class. True, the enfranchisement of all women would include an illiterate vote of women, though this is really small. But in that case the sovereignty would be shared by all in exchange for the advantage of a general representation. Here the non-represented women do not even share the sovereignty with the men who are so greatly their mental and moral inferiors; they are obliterated by these. No wonder they come to consider political or public life *low*, and no wonder that their apathy or contempt affects the men of their families, and the reins of power tend constantly to slip into the meanest hands.

Second, the very increase in the personal privileges accorded to women to-day is a serious danger when unbalanced by a sense of public responsibilities, and even a share in their discharge. The average New York woman of the day knows less, and cares less, about the civic life of our imperial city than did the women of republican Rome. In Rome, too, it finally happened that women acquired much personal liberty and much wealth—a tenth part of the real estate of Rome is said to have been in their hands at the time of the Empire. But as political life increased in complexity, the women failed to develop with it; their personal influence was more often illicit, and their personal emancipation was a signal for immense disorder.

Third, politics, the life of the State, of the city, means simply the life of the fellow human beings to whom all should be bound by the closest ties, next to those of the family. The suffrage would be the outward and visible sign that women were at last authorized, according to their time, capacity, and opportunity, to occupy themselves

[1] Carroll D. Wright in "Forum," July, 1892.

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with such social affairs. It is known that the relatively superficial problems of previous politics are tending to yield place to the more strenuous questions of social organization—of questions involving the welfare of the masses whom well-to-do women have hitherto only touched with their finger-tips, in occasional charity. In the discussion and handling of these great problems women must come to the front, and this the labor organizations largely recognize.

Fourth, while nothing is more intangible than the attributes of popular sovereignty, nothing is more far-reaching, more profound, more intensely effective in its influence. "You will never conquer Rome," said his ambassador to Pyrrhus, "for there everybody walks about with such an air as only princes wear with us." In all industrial, social, and intellectual work, women need this powerful invigoration, which has proved absolutely indispensable to the development of powerful character and effective action among the average masses of men. On the theory that women did not exist except in relation to the head of a household, it was logical to leave them untouched by the immense educational power of the suffrage. At present, when—whether we will it or not—women do compete in all employments with men, they cannot afford to be so deprived. They cannot afford to submit to the disadvantage of an habitual inferior *a priori* estimate of themselves and their work, such as is inevitable where the definition of a social unit is—a person who can cast one vote. Then, every one who cannot do so is inevitably, however tacitly, classed as less than a person; as the fraction of a unit.

Finally, society demands an increased brain-power, both for actual work and for transmission by inheritance. Whatever, therefore, experience has shown has a tendency to increase brain-power, the women of to-day require for themselves, and the society of to-day requires for them.

## II.—A Plea for Postponement

By Maud Wilder Goodwin

As I journeyed last summer on a railroad which wound ribbon like in and out among the New England hills, I noticed frequent signals bidding the engineers "go slowly around curves." It was a wise warning, and one that might well be repeated in the halls of the Constitutional Convention when it meets this month. Equal suffrage for women is a curve at a sharp angle, and no man can foresee whether landslides and broken bridges lie beyond the turn, or whether the road stretches smooth and clear to the gates of the ideal city. Delay is not dangerous; haste may be.

The most successful legislation in American history has been that growing up slowly out of experience rather than any springing from the brain of statesmen or philosophers. The constitution devised for Carolina by Locke and Shaftesbury proved a total failure, and gave way to the body of laws found practically effective by the colonists. The Constitution of the United States, called by Gladstone "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the mind and purpose of man," was, in all its successful features, adapted from those which had been tried in one or more of the thirteen Colonies; while the Electoral College, which did not grow out of any root in American soil, has wholly failed to carry out the intention of the inventors.

In all social and political changes the unforeseen and indirect consequences are the greatest. The predictions of the wisest, based upon general principles, are at the best only guesses. The only trustworthy guide is that of an actual experiment where theory has been put to the test of fact. This test of experience we citizens of New York shall be able in the not distant future to apply to the problem of woman's suffrage. Our federal form of government gives us this opportunity. We have forty-four States, each engaged in working out the problems of government in its own way, and we may profit by both the successes and the failures of our neighbors.

It is important to the suffrage cause, as well as to the safety of the country, that it should be tried under the most advantageous conditions, in the place where the average of intelligence among women is highest, and where the comprehension of American institutions is most thorough. New York, with its enormous foreign population and the choking masses, unenlightened and un-Americanized, in its great cities, does not offer favorable conditions. The Western States, on the other hand, represent a population drawn largely from the New England of former days, and filled up with the children of men and women who brought to pioneer life the culture of an older civilization. Here, if anywhere, equal suffrage will be successful, and here it is being, or is about to be, tried. Women already vote in Wyoming; and Colorado and Kansas are granting them the franchise. New England is adopting a limited suffrage, confined at present to school-board questions; and outside our own country, New Zealand is trying the experiment of equal franchise.

In a few years, therefore, we shall be able to judge with reasonable accuracy what fruit this new plant bears in various communities and environments. Surely, twenty years is not a long period for deliberation over the greatest change ever proposed in government—a change which, when made, can never be undone.

The delight of *doing* appeals powerfully to human nature. Enthusiasm goes to meetings, while Deliberation sits in her solitary corner. Enthusiasm marches, while Deliberation stands still. In many cases Enthusiasm has the best of it, and, even with a wrong start, has retraced her steps and set off on the right track before Deliberation has bestirred herself. Yet, when we stand face to face with an unchangeable decision, Deliberation is the safer counselor.

The extension of the suffrage is irrevocable. When we speak of it as an *experiment*, we give a false impression of a movement as uncontrollable as an avalanche, which, once started, must inevitably sweep women on to equal responsibility with men in all the functions of government. Twenty years is not too long to weigh the arguments for and against so mighty a change. A considerable number of the signers of the present petition would be as much disturbed as surprised if the word "male," as an adjective qualifying voter, should be at once struck out from the Constitution. They wish only to put themselves on record as, in a general way, favoring equal rights for women, and they believe that the agitation started now will have no definite results before the meeting of the next Convention. But no one can guard against an answer to prayer, and it is quite within the possibilities that the present Convention may make the proposed amendment. The question, then, becomes a vital one, whether the times are propitious for a social and political upheaval; there is force in the point made by the anti-suffragists that they deprecate revolutionary legislation at a period when the State is struggling with so many difficulties and dangers. When it is so hard to deal with known factors, are we wise in seeking to introduce, at a critical time, an element unknown and unknowable?

If the voting of women does not alter results, the effect, so far as the State is concerned, is simply the further encumbering of an already too cumbersome machinery. If it may fairly be expected to work changes, it rests with those who favor the extension to prove that those changes will justify what every one recognizes as, in itself, an evil—the doubling of the number of voters. It may be that the broadening of women's intellectual horizon, the deeper sense of responsibility for the common weal, will prove compensating advantages, though I think we may fairly count upon these in the process of evolution, with or without the ballot.

We Americans share the delusion which Matthew Arnold attributes to his fellow-countrymen, that "the having a vote, like the having a large family, or a large business, or large muscles, has in itself some edifying and perfecting effect upon human nature." But, granting the subjective advantage of the ballot, it is still a question whether the majority of women desire it, and, since the privilege assumed by some becomes a duty practically obligatory upon all, it is only fair that time enough should be granted for a full and free expression of opinion.

Universal suffrage is so natural an outgrowth of democ-

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racy, and we are all so confident that democracy is the ideal form of government, that the ballot in the hands of women is probably to be reckoned among the forces of the future. Whether it is to be a blessing or a curse may depend upon the calmness, the wisdom, and the moderation with which it is introduced, and the educational tests and other safeguards with which it is hedged about. It is a hopeful sign that our best citizens, both men and women, are thinking earnestly and dispassionately over this movement, which they recognize as part of a great current which cannot be arrested, but may be directed.

Achilles ponders in his tent;
The kings of modern thought are dumb.
Silent they are, but not content,
And *wait* to see the future come.

# The Coal-Miners' Strike

By Prof. Edward W. Bemis[1]

The present coal strike of over 140,000 coal-miners, with promise of additions soon, among a mass of men hitherto mostly unorganized and among the most ignorant and poorest-paid labor, brings us face to face with a situation as grave as that which confronted England last summer. The problems of labor are the same the world over, and the most advanced nations must confront and settle these problems first. Shall we find as broad-minded a spirit among our governmental leaders and wealthy men as England discovered in the person of the millionaire politician, the Earl of Rosebery, and his friends in the settlement of similar difficulties across the water? The question must be soon settled. If any strike was ever justified, this one is. Of 500 workers in the bituminous coal mines, rated as typical in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Alabama in 1890 by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, 86, or 17 per cent., earned under $300, and 166 others, or 33 per cent., earned from $300 to $400 per year. Over half of the 500 earned under $400, and 79 per cent. earned under $500. Four hundred dollars, or $8 a week, and even $500, or $10 a week, is not a liberal sum for the support of a family. Even if we add the earnings of the other members of the family, 29 per cent. of the 500 families received under $400, and 59 per cent. under $500.

According to computations of the writer, based on the census of 1890, as given in the bulletins, the average wages of the 24,323 miners in Illinois were only $6.87 a week; of the 19,591 Ohio miners, $6.76; of the 53,780 bituminous miners of Pennsylvania, $7.55; and of the 70,669 anthracite men, $6.21. The report for 1892 of the Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics confirms this, for it gives the average weekly earnings in 1892, in that State, as $6.67. In most States wages average about $2 a day, when the men have work, but this is usually not over 200 days in the year. The influence of high charges in the company stores in further diminishing these meager wages need not be described. The Illinois Supreme Court, two years ago, blind to the opposite decisions of Eastern and English courts and the dictates of common sense, refused to sustain a law against them, because an interference with the "freedom of contract" guaranteed in the Constitution.

Since these figures were gathered wages *have been reduced one-third*, at least in Ohio and western Pennsylvania, on each ton of coal, and the number of days of work per week has decreased one-half, so that despair is written on the countenances of thousands of our miners. I lately saw the pay-roll of one of the large Ohio mines, which showed the wages for the two weeks of April as in most cases from $4 to $18; though, in that particular mine, wages had previously varied but little from $2 a day for 200 days in the year. What were the causes of all this? A little history may well be given.

According to the census bulletins, the output of anthracite mines, mostly in eastern Pennsylvania, was 45,544,970 tons, and the number of operatives 70,669. The output and the number of workers for the calendar year 1889 in the bituminous mines, where alone there is any strike at present, was as follows:

| District. | Number of Employees. | Output in Short Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 24,323 | 12,104,272 |
| Alabama | 6,762 (?) | 3,378,484 |
| West Virginia | 9,952 | 6,231,880 |
| Kentucky | 5,260 | 2,399,755 |
| Tennessee | 4,180 | 1,925,689 |
| Virginia | 1,555 | 865,786 |
| Georgia and North Carolina | 740 | 226,156 |
| Ohio | 19,591 | 9,976,782 |
| Indiana | 6,532 | 2,845,057 |
| Pennsylvania | 53,780 | 36,174,089 |
| Maryland | 3,734 (?) | 2,939,716 |
| West of Mississippi | 36,165 | 16,067,500 |
| Total | 172,574 | 95,135,165 |

The miners, after many factional struggles between branches belonging to the Knights of Labor and others organized on trade-union lines, came together in an impressive scene in a convention in the City Hall of Columbus, O., on the morning of January 23, 1890. The organization of United Mine-Workers was then formed, with John McBride as President, only about two years after a similar federation was perfected among the English miners. Yet the American federation was reported in the New York "Tribune" Almanac for 1894 by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor as embracing last fall only 20,000 members. The growth since then has doubtless, for the time being at least, placed it even ahead of the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners, hitherto, with its 57,000 members, our largest trade-union. Mr. McBride, by the way, was instrumental in having Ohio adopt her famous law for public employment bureaus, and was chief of the Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1890–92. In October, 1885, after a series of fearful strikes in southern Ohio which has made the Hocking Valley forever famous, Colonel W. P. Rend, of Chicago, a well-known operator, and officers of the miners' unions met at Chicago to arrange a compromise. In the forenoon only three operators attended, but after dinner more were induced, by the urgent solicitations of Mr. Rend, to come in, and the conference adjourned to meet at Pittsburg in December. A larger attendance was there secured, and another adjournment was had to Columbus, O., where, in February, 1886, an agreement was reached by a majority of the soft-coal operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia to fix a scale of wages for the year according to an agreed-upon basis. The rates differed roughly with the difficulties of mining.

But while the operators in Ohio have always lived up to the agreement, and were able to advance wages from 60 to 70 cents a ton and live in peace with their men, the inability of the unions to organize and bring into line the unions of southern Illinois gave a pretext to the northern Illinois operators to withdraw and cut wages in 1889, as is vividly, bitterly described by Mr. Henry D. Lloyd in his "Strike of the Millionaires Against Miners." Indiana followed northern Illinois, but Ohio and western Pennsylvania continued faithful most of the time, and met in yearly conference over wages and other conditions of employment.

The miners of western Pennsylvania had agreed through their organizations to receive from their employers 79 cents a ton for coal for the year ending May 1, 1894. Ohio miners, because of slightly better conditions for mining, had contracted with their employers to receive 70 cents in most of the mines. The depression in general business last fall caused the shutting down of the iron-works about Pittsburg, and the trouble began. The fault seems to have been wholly the employers', if my informant in this matter, himself a prominent coal operator and employer of over 2,500 miners in that and other fields, is reliable authority. Many of the Pennsylvania operators deliberately broke their contract with the miners' organization by cutting wages from 79 cents to 69 cents, in the hope that by so doing they could secure a monopoly of the coal market. Unfortunately, the miners' organization in these mines was too weak to protest. Thereupon Mr. John McBride, President of the Miners' Union, who has won a high reputation for fair dealing with the coal operators, and came

[1] Of the University of Chicago.

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near election in place of Mr. Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor at its last meeting, called together, apparently without solicitation, the operators in western Pennsylvania who had held to their agreement. Stating that the miners felt that the more unscrupulous employers should not be allowed to wrong those operators who kept their agreement, he relieved the latter of their contract to pay 79 cents. Thereupon the employers who had first cut wages made another reduction to 55 cents. Cut followed cut, until the wages are from 45 cents to 50 cents in western Pennsylvania. The operators in the Hocking Valley were forced to reduce their wages from 70 cents to 50 cents on the 17th of February, but maintained all the time the friendly relations with the miners' unions. A few conspicuous operators of Ohio even championed the cause of the men as one to be indorsed by the operators if only the unscrupulous operators could be brought to terms. It has been found, operators tell me, that reduction in wages has reduced their profits more than proportionately, since now they can sell their screen lump coal at but 70 cents at the mine, and their family coal at $1.05 to $1.10, while the small coal, which is not estimated in determining the wages of miners, but which formerly sold at 50 cents and more, can no longer be marketed because of the fall in price of better grades. As the reduction in price increased, the output and business interests of the country were not benefited to any appreciative degree, for coal at the mines now sells for about one-half of the price in England, as Schoenhoff and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics have shown, and only a ton to a ton and a half is used in making a ton of iron, so that the change of 30 cents a ton in wages means a change of only from 30 cents to 40 cents in iron.

According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the 6.75 short tons of coal used in making a ton of steel rails cost, in labor of mining, $5.27. A fall of even one-third in wages would thus reduce the cost of steel rails only $1.76; and rails in 1890, when this computation was made, were selling at $24.67.

From the report of this same Bureau on textile factories it appears that the fuel-cost averages about two per cent., rarely exceeding three per cent., of the total costs. Evidently the reduction of wages in coal-mining cannot have materially stimulated industry or greatly benefited the home consumer.

Under these circumstances the miners find that cut-throat competition in the midst of weak labor organizations and a low standard of living brings them as nearly to the iron law as has been witnessed in any recent experience in the sweat industries. No wonder they are resorting to the one weapon left—a systematic quitting of work. Fortunately, the miners of southern Illinois, who, as has been stated, never were in unions, and thus gave an excuse, at least, for the breaking away from the Columbus scale of northern Illinois and then of Indiana, have begun to join the ranks of the strikers.

Again, as in 1885, appears Colonel W. P. Rend to suggest a conference of all the operators and of the unions to agree upon a year's scale. If only more of the operators were animated by his spirit, or if the miners can hold together and keep the peace for a while, such a sensible Christian solution may be reached. It would be well if our papers would reprint at this time Colonel Rend's valuable testimony on conciliation among the miners, given before the Senate Committee on the Pinkertons at Homestead (Fifty-second Congress, second session, Report No. 1,280).

In this connection, as showing how good wages mean less running in debt, and more expenditure for furniture, food, rent, fuel, light, etc., and less relatively for drink, I will quote the deductions of an able pupil of mine, the Rev. Henry C. Kinney, from an exhaustive study of the budgets of 2,490 families, partly mine-workers, given in the reports of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics:

"Of the 2,490 families working in six industries, 133 had a family income less than $300, and 72.18 per cent. of these had a deficit; 342 families had from $300 to $400, and 58.45 per cent. had during the year run behind; 542 families, of whom 46.68 per cent. had a deficit, were living on between $400 and $500. Of 454 families with an income of $500 to $600 but 29.52 per cent. had deficits, and of those with from $600 to $700 299 families, or 27.19 per cent., were in debt; while of the 720 families having more than $700 only 14.44 per cent. were without a surplus.

"The mean family income was between $530 and $540, and as many families received more as less. Of that half receiving less, more than 59.11 per cent. were in debt; of the other half, less than 23.72 per cent. Eighty per cent. of the indebtedness was due to expenditure for food, rent, fuel, light, and clothing; nine per cent. for excess in purchase of furniture; six per cent. for miscellaneous expenses; four or five per cent. for sickness and death; and for excesses in drink, etc., a small fraction. How do I know this? Simply by comparing the expenditures of those having deficits with those who, on the same income, made both ends meet."

In view of these remarkable facts, why should not all citizens give aid, moral and even financial, to this effort of our miners, not to raise their standard of life, but to prevent its falling still lower, until absolute want stares them in the face?

## The Coxey Army at Washington

From a Staff Correspondent

That which was most significant in the parade at Washington on Tuesday of last week was not the character of the five hundred recruits who made up the Coxey Army, but the sympathy shown for them by the greater part of the fifteen or twenty thousand people who crowded the streets and lined the walks and terraces of Capitol Hill. As I stood on the sidewalk south of the Capitol, watching the paraders, I felt that the reports of hostile papers had done them no injustice. The best that could be said of them was that they resembled the forlorn outcasts who used to be seen in the Salvation Army processions in the early days of that movement. But the Coxey Army differed from the Salvation Army in one all-important quality. It was the Salvation Army with faith and enthusiasm left out. With a few exceptions, there was no fanaticism written in any of the faces. Physically, the men were undersized; intellectually, they were dull; morally, they were weak. It was not a crowd of men who were thrown out of work by the present distress. It was a crowd, not of the vicious, but of the incapable, who, in the best of times, are the casual laborers, and constitute the "submerged tenth."

While I was thinking in this way of the strange procession, I was surprised to hear a young woman at my side exclaim to her husband: "I don't see that these men are so bad-looking. The papers made out as if they were an awful set. They have just as good a right here as anybody!" As I turned toward the east side of the Capitol, where the clubbing by the police had taken place and the excitement ran high, I found that this young woman had expressed the sentiment of the great mass of the great crowd. When I asked one loud-talking member of a crowd of negroes how the working people felt toward "General" Coxey, I was not surprised to hear him say: "The working people are on his side." But when I next took my place among a crowd of pretty well-dressed people upon the Capitol steps, it was a decided surprise to me to find that nearly all of their talk was of a similar character. One of them who stood very near me, a graduate of the North Carolina College, and a practicing physician in Washington, told me that nearly all the people he knew were on Coxey's side. Anywhere that one went through the crowd the commonest expression heard was: "They have got just as good right here as anybody." The indignation was next to universal against the haste of the policemen to arrest the leaders of the Army.

I afterwards learned from "General" Coxey that he himself did not protest against these arrests. Those arrested had violated ordinances by leaving the pavements and rushing across the lawn in order to reach the Capitol steps. It was the principle of the Army, he said, not to violate the

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law in any particular. If he were refused permission to speak upon the steps, it was his intention to read his written protest against this refusal, or, if need be, deliver this protest to the authorities. This plan he carried out, and made no complaint against the treatment the police had given him. The speech of Congressman Johnson, the millionaire manufacturer of Cleveland, regarding the needless clubbing of some of Coxey's followers by the police, has given to the matter a publicity which fully makes amends for its glossing over by most of the correspondents of the daily press.

So much, then, for the parade which called out a far larger crowd of spectators than the inauguration of any President in the history of the Republic. A visit to the Army's camp convinced me that the papers were inclined to exaggerate its unhealthiness, but made clear that the cause of its selection was the possibility of meeting some of the expenses by charging admission from those who came to hear the speeches and see the Army. The admission fee charged was a quarter. A further revenue was derived from the sale of General Coxey's photograph and of the marching song of the Army. I talked with some of the men to learn their object in joining the long march. The most intelligent answer I received was from the gatekeeper, who said that they wanted to make the country know how badly off they were. This man was a strong Greenbacker, and was, as he described himself, "body and soul in the movement." But most of the men seemed to have had no serious object. One of the most intelligent-looking among them told me he didn't care anything for politics, but wanted to see Washington. He said, and I believed him, that he had made enough money along the way selling a labor book to pay his way back to Ohio. The Secretary of the Army was a spent-out spendthrift, who told me, when he learned I was from New York, that he used to live at the "Benedict bachelor apartments" on Washington Square. A few of the men showed marks of hard drinking, but the most of them were the shiftless and incapable workers at odd jobs in agricultural districts, utterly indifferent to all reforms, political or religious. The only thing that they had any faith in was the sincerity and the ability of General Coxey.

With General Coxey I had a long talk at his hotel. I spoke with him particularly about the religious side of his mission. The banners carried by the procession had indicated a religious spirit in the movement. The Army was called "the Commonweal of Christ," and upon one of the few transparencies was a traditional picture of Christ, with the words, "He hath risen." Among the Army I found that there was no religious sentiment. General Coxey, however, had a religious philosophy more unique than his plan of political reform. He was a Theosophist of a peculiar variety. He believed that the souls of men at death went into a spiritual reservoir and were afterwards used in the making of new souls. Parts of the soul of Christ, he said, were to-day reincarnated in thousands of men, and the gathering together of these portions of the Spirit of the Redeemer was to usher in the millennium of peace and brotherhood. His idea, politically, was to secure the passage of his bills providing for Government loans on non-interest-bearing bonds of municipalities, and the issue of five hundred millions of Treasury notes, to be used in building good roads. He said that every inventor set about to bring his invention to the attention of those who might introduce it, and that he had hit upon the plan of the march of an army to Washington to bring his invention for the relief of the masses to the people of the United States. How well he has succeeded needs no comment. There is to-day no author in the country, no minister, no Cabinet Minister even, whose name is known by so many people as that of J. S. Coxey. Yet the man is simply a commonplace fanatic who has been carried into fame by the unprecedented tide of popular unrest. That which is serious about it all is that the mass of the people are to-day so conscious of the hardness of their conditions that, when any one says "Lo, here," or "Lo, there," thousands are ready to look in any direetion for a deliverer.

C. B. S.

# My Study Fire

## The Tyranny of Books

Mr. Lowell speaks of himself, in one of his most characteristic letters, as one of the last of the great readers—a fortunate few who have had leisure and opportunity to stray at will through the whole field of literature. The true book-lover counts his easy intimacy with his library as a privilege beyond the purchasing power of money or fame, and would sooner part with all hope of share in either than with a resource which is a measureless delight. For the love of books becomes a passion in the end, and when the heart once falls a prey to this passion, most things that other men care for become dross. Great fortunes do not so much as touch the imagination that has kept company with Una and Rosalind; and the fret and fever of the rush for place have no power to mar the repose of the library in which the devout reader sits as in a shrine. To those who have become past-masters of the art of reading, the spell of the book is not to be resisted; but no description can convey an idea of its power to those who have not fallen under it. The real reader believes in his heart that every hour apart from his books is an hour lost; that all duties and necessities which draw him away are not only interruptions, but impertinences; and that the busy, restless, distracted world has no more right to disturb him in his devotions than had the marauding bands of mediæval warfare to break in upon the fugitives who had taken refuge in the sanctuaries. This is what the past-master of the art of reading believes in his heart; but he has kept good company too long to exalt his privilege at the expense of his fellows by making public confession of his faith.

We often need, however, to protect ourselves from our friends; for we cannot bring the best gifts to the service of friendship unless we guard the independence of our own thought and action against even the solicitation of affection. Lovelace struck a very deep note when he sang:

> I could not love thee, Dear, so much
> Loved I not Honour more.

A great affection is often a great peril, and a great passion brings with it a commensurate danger. The great reader is the most fortunate of men, but he is also one of the most sorely tempted; and his temptation is the more seductive because it comes in the guise of an opportunity. It seems a great waste of time, and a piece of very bad taste as well, to spend much time with one's own thought when the best thought of the world may be had for the opening of a volume close at hand. There is a kind of brazen effrontery in trying to think things out for ourselves when Plato's Dialogues let us into a world of thought not only very noble in its structure but enchanting in its atmosphere. In the long run, however, one would better do without Plato than lose the habit of thinking. And how shall a man justify serious and prolonged observation of life when the plays of Shakespeare lie on his table, to be opened in any hour, and never to be closed without a fresh sense of the marvelous searching of the heart and mind of man which has made its registry on every page? No reader ever gets to the bottom of Shakespeare's thought, and surely it is folly to try to master life for ourselves when we are unable to fully possess ourselves of this interpretation of it! In like manner, Theocritus and Wordsworth and Burns make our efforts to establish personal relations with nature seem at once intrusive and ridiculous. Whichever way we turn we are confronted by our betters, and the sensitive spirit feels abashed and appalled in the presence of the masters who have possessed themselves in advance of every field which he wishes to explore. The great reader, with so much unappropriated material at hand, is tempted to become a mere receptacle for knowledge or a mere taster of the vintages of past years.

A good deal of originative force is absorbed in enjoyment in the library, and many a man who might have seen and said things for himself sees them only through the eyes of others and says them only in their language. Activity, it is true, is often only a mischievous form of idle-

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ness, and it would be better if some men were content to enjoy instead of striving to create; much current writing brings this truth home to us. Nevertheless, a man would better be himself in a poor way than be somebody else in a very rich way. The modest house which a man builds for himself, with his own brains and hands, is more creditable to him than the great house which he occupies by the grace or good will of another. A man owes it to himself to stand in personal relations with life and not to touch it at second hand; and one would better see it for himself than get report of it from the keenest observer that ever studied it; one would better scrape acquaintance with nature on any terms than get his knowledge of her at second hand. The chief thing for every man is to come into actual contact with the things that make for his life; and for that contact no price is too great—not even the price of turning the key in the library door and suffering the cobwebs to cloud the titles of the books. The bookworm has an enjoyment so keen that we must envy even while we condemn it. But the pleasure costs too much. It costs that which no man has a right to pay.

It involves, among other losses, a diminution of the power of appreciation and appropriation; for the man who is always and only a reader fails to get the last flavor out of his pursuit. There is not only a great freshening of the receptive sense by variation of occupation and experience, but there is also notable gain in insight by supplementing the observation of others with studies of our own. No man can fully enter into the Shakespearean comment upon life until he has first learned something of life at his own charges; and no man can feel the ultimate charm of Wordsworth and Burns who has not first plucked the daffodil and the daisy with his own hands. The men of many books are often impoverished so far as real wealth of thought, knowledge, and feeling is concerned, and the men of few books are often incalculably rich in these possessions. Burton loved his books well and not unwisely, but we read his pages of compacted quotation only at intervals and with great temperance; while of Shakespeare, the man of few books, and those few mainly translations, we can never get enough. It is true that there has been but one Shakespeare, and in any age the men are few who have any original comments to make. If life were chiefly a matter of expression, it would be better every way that a few should speak and that the rest of us should keep silence in the presence of our betters; but expression is the gift of the few, while experience, and the growth which comes through it, is a birthright which no man can sell without selling himself. Whether silent or speaking, a man must be himself, see with his own eyes, and work with his own hands. The crowd of glorious witnesses who look down upon his toil from the shelves of his library will not despise it because it is humble, nor will they scorn his achievement because it is meager and imperfect. Their noblest service is to give us faith in ourselves and joy in our work.

H. W. M.

# May Magic

By C. C. Abbott

All through April there has been the hum and buzz of activity, yet few were the visible workers. The prying sunshine found its way to the innermost nooks of every dark ravine and flooded with a pale shimmer the thickets, even where the greenbrier was tangled until almost a solid mass. There was everywhere evidence of the progress of some mighty work, yet had some forlorn mortal from a barren land chanced upon the scene, he could not have told you what was under way. To me it was an old story that I have heard and seen played for many a year, yet the novelty is as pronounced to-day as when I first stood and wondered if the opening buds heard the rejoicings that greeted sunrise when the year was new.

To be able, in age, to greet with the delight of childhood the cycling of the seasons should be sufficient to keep alive the spark of juvenility, even when the years bear heavily upon us. Who would willingly lapse into such a state as that which prompted:

> Tedious, when Winter roars athwart the main,
> To see the same sad tracts of endless snow;
> Tedious to see, when Spring returns again,
> The self-same hawthorn-bush and cowslips blow.

All through April the work has been in progress, and now what of its completion? Winter's carpet of sered leaves is no longer that broad and brown expanse, suggesting the dead past only. Where the wild March winds have worn it away the arbutus glows, pearly and pink, and the lingering snowdrifts have given place to long lines of bloom as purely white as they. The rank green grass has pushed aside the black mold winter left in its path, and the ascending sap, that silently coursed the maze of the shrubs' tangled branches, has bidden every twig to fling out a greeting banner; for May, the young queen of the coming year, demands all honor. Even the gnarly oaks, the stately beeches and low-bending elms, that stood, bare-armed, resisting winter, yield to the all-pervading magic in the air and renew their allegiance to the dainty queen. I would there were one word that fitly described May and her magic: the word is not yet coined. But is this all? Have we but the change from a dead brown to a living green, from bare twigs to rosy blossoms, over which to grow enthusiastic? Are we to grow young again because the treetops are again in leaf and the gray meadows bright as a summer's sunset? Is it not enough—this day-long feasting of long-hungry eyes, and scented air to breathe? But May magic works yet another marvel: sweet sounds succeed to silence. Not absolute silence, but comparative; for the touch that awakened even the old oaks has thrilled the springtide warblers' throats, and what a concourse of sweet sounds! The long avenue, hemmed in by stately pines, has ever a power to hold us, though the coldest blasts of winter rush headlong through it. It is a bit of nature's masterpiece in mere woodland scenery; but when the south wind breathes upon it, and urges, too, the early thrushes to return, they are straightway moved to sing in the marvelous light beneath these mighty trees, and we know then the fullness of bird-melody; and this is but the opening chorus of the young summer's merrymaking—the second and greater performance of May magic.

But, wander where we will, we find no partiality shown. There is no neglected spot, whether in the upland fields or in the meadow, the gloomy marshes or the river's lonely shore. I have said the "gloomy" marshes; they are not so now. The fairy, with her life-giving wand, has threaded their hidden paths and awakened golden bloom of wondrous brilliancy. Not a recess in any marsh is too remote, and hither have been led whole hosts of merry warblers, as bright of plumage as the flowers are gayly tinted. How well they blend! It is no caprice of a madcap that brings them together. May's magic is well considered; and, for the day at least, the "gloomy" marsh rings with the happiness of thanks-giving throats.

It is probable that without birds, and indeed all animal life, the magical influence of May would be quite lost upon us. Birds and blossoms—they are ever so intimately associated that either suffers when the other is wanting. The winter songsters, of which we have so many, are, in fact, not overmuch given to singing until well after the holidays, and it is in early February when they ring out those wild choruses that sound so strangely in the naked woods. Is it too much to say that they are but practicing in anticipation of the coming season? Whether this or not, it is now that the springtide light fills the landscape. The physicist coldly states that there is greater actinism now; does the chickadee recognize it, but under another name? In bird-language, it is May's search-light sent far ahead of her coming, and it sweeps the rubbish of last year from the air. It stimulates the birds as it does the rambler, for vision is clearer now, and sounds come from greater distances, and nothing of them is lost. Of course such a light is anticipatory of the greater changes that were wrought in March and April.

But it is May now, and the work is done. The rambler has no need to hesitate whither he shall wander. He can

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make but one mistake, and that only if he is blind—that of stumbling into a town. Everywhere else the world is overfull, and his only regret may be, as it has often been mine, that he actually suffers from a surfeit of sweet sights and sounds.

## The Spectator

The Spectator is trying to invent something to turn an idea that he cherishes into a thing of wheels and pulleys and springs, if those are what is needed for making it "go"—for getting it patented and for making it a source of revenue. He is more than convinced that the world needs his proposed invention. The amount of suffering that has been endured from the lack of it is as nothing to what civilization of the highest type must suffer in the future if this antidote to a grievous evil is not forthcoming. The source of that evil is in intellectual activity, and so is bound to increase. The Spectator has not only one idea in embryo, but several. Each one, he is sure, holds the potentiality of an infallible corrective. The name of the thing is what is troubling him most. Sometimes he inclines to think it had better not have any name at all; that to tell what it is and what it is for would defeat its purpose effectually. And yet it must be introduced by specialists wherever there are assemblages who must listen to a speaker or a reader. The qualifications demanded of the agents would be peculiar—wonderful tact and diplomacy; in fact, they would constitute a sort of secret society—that would be inevitable. Until the Spectator can produce something like a model of his proposed invention, and can submit it to a sworn circle of savants who will be intrusted with the responsibility of giving it a name, he will think about it as *Snuffers*—and possibly that is the name by which it will pass into history.

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For many years it has devolved upon the Spectator to fill, in two or three literary and other associations, the responsible and unenviable office of Chairman of the Programme Committee. (*Never* Program—never!) Strictly speaking, that Committee consists of one member, no matter how many names follow that of the Chairman—certainly when there is great dissatisfaction with the programme: as, for instance, when three papers, which were to take twenty minutes each, are each good for nearly an hour. On the printed bill of fare for the intellectual banquet how nicely the heavy course, the salads, and the ices and sweets are arranged! Before the evening is half over, what a dreary failure it has become, and what significant glances are shot at the Chairman of the Programme Committee! Did they want "three legs of mutton"? Will this speaker or reader never have done? How pitiful the face of "the next" upon the programme!—another heavy roast after three legs of mutton. (Some one may have forgotten that story of Dr. Johnson, or some one like him, who, when he had ordered his usual dinner—"a leg of mutton"—was reminded that he was to have three guests. "Well, then, three legs of mutton!") How is the Chairman of the Programme Committee, call him by any one of his various names if you will, to regulate and control his menu? What shall be done by him unto such as defy or ignore his restrictions? It is for his dilemma that the Spectator's invention is intended—an invention with a button that will surely do all that the most wearied, over-preached, over-instructed audience could possibly desire. With that the chairman of any meeting will be master of the situation. The toast-master at great banquets would have that button under his foot; five-minute speeches could then be depended upon, or two-minute speeches for that matter. A soft click, and Snuffers has done its work. *Next!*

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But what would the invention be like? How would it snuff out harmlessly and successfully? That is just what the Spectator is trying to clarify in his own mind. His trouble has always been his notable deficiency in those gifts whereby the subjective can be made objective, the abstract concrete. He can think things that he cannot give to the world in any reasonable form. He hopes some one will demonstrate the reasonableness of what he is now presenting, which seems liable to be called an absurdity. He believes that some one with the gifts he does not possess can take his idea, and make it a thing of wheels and pulleys and springs: one of the new devices of electrical invention; something no well-equipped audience-room can afford to do without in the future.

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It seems such a simple idea to the Spectator, and so reasonable. He believes it will come to pass very soon, and that the platforms of popular audience rooms will all be provided with his Snuffers, which, when wound up like a clock, will suddenly drop the speaker or reader into a charming room below when his time is fully expired. There he will be met by those appointed to make proper explanations and to offer tempting refreshments. Of course there might be difficulty in getting any one to appear upon a Snuffer platform—to stand upon the trap. That is why it would be necessary, until the public mind becomes adjusted to the innovation, to make its adoption a profound secret. When the public has once adopted Snuffers, has seen them work with satisfactory results, it will demand them, and the servants of the public will have a wholesome respect for the inexorable device, which they seldom have for the request of a chairman. On some accounts the furnishing of each sitting in the auditorium with the Snuffers is to be preferred, but, of course, that would be far more expensive, and should be borne by private individuals. Extra rates could be charged for seats so supplied. A window is lowered in an overheated church. Instead of scowling and shivering, the rheumatics could simply drop out!

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At a symposium held in the Spectator's study recently, he presented his idea for suggestions and amendments. He was agreeably surprised at the cordial approval awarded the notion. One old gentleman, who long ago renounced the Historical Society because of its dusty-dry papers, thought he might be induced to return and even to write a paper when Snuffers should have been introduced. Another, a well-known reformer, saw a complete revolution in the modern forum—an antidote for the mental prostration so prevalent, heart-failure, imperfect vision, and that toleration of hypocritical praise of speakers and readers of papers who, having wearied their hearers into inanition, ought not to be rewarded with applause and thanks. Think of the enormous waste of nervous energy continually going on, the long sessions at which the physical and mental endurance of thousands is permanently impaired, think of the nerve-tapping, the expenditure of priceless vital currents, all of which Snuffers would surely remedy! One facetious man dared to suggest that parents would have less difficulty in getting children to attend church where pulpit snuffers were used. But there was faint approval for its adoption in churches—it should be restricted to lecture-rooms mainly, and banquets of many toasts.

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But was there nothing better than the Snuffers with the drop in the platform floor? A clock that at the appointed moment should begin ticking louder and faster, then striking softly, then louder and faster, until a gong-like uproar was evolved, was suggested. But all that, it was admitted, might be done by the chairman's gavel; only, it was said, the average chairman could not be depended upon. He had not the heroism demanded, as a rule. A lady suggested a bouquet for the speaker's desk; in its depths a cunning mechanism which at the fixed moment would fill the air, under the speaker's nostrils, by a well-directed invisible current, with some harmless but sure soporific, causing him to drop suddenly into a delicious drowsiness that he would not try to resist, and could not if he would, and which would make his proceeding further out of the question. Another drew a plan of what he was confident would work like a charm—a cell-like niche before which the speaker would stand, but which could be made to revolve in an instant by clock-like mechanism, separating him from his hearers when the time was up—completely hiding any temporary confusion. The Spectator hopes that among the many readers of The Outlook there will be some one whose inventive genius will yet supply a working model embodying his idea. Surely it would be the crowning blessing of this speech-making, paper-reading age!

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# The Home

## The Coming Day

Indifference to tenement-house property on the part of owners implies avarice or poor business ability. The tenement-house property in any large city can be made either a factor in the general improvement in the scale of living or a menace to its health and morals.

Hundreds of women, who spend their time attending committee-meetings for the amelioration of the condition of the poor and unfortunate, could accomplish much more for the world's reform, do far more toward preventing the spread of misery, sickness, and even death, if they would contitute themselves the agents of their husbands' property. How? By keeping the property in repair, exacting references as to the character of tenants, compelling obedience to sanitary laws both inside and outside of the four walls for which rent is paid, compelling the reporting of contagious disease, encouraging cleanliness and order, renting store property for the sale of goods necessary in the home, refusing to rent for the sale of liquor except under the conditions prescribed by law, and naming those conditions in the lease, with the privilege of ejectment for violation. All these conditions the laws will sustain, and an interested agent could compel obedience to them. To be an authorized agent for tenement-house property requires no more brains, time, or training than are required to build and maintain hospitals, homes for the destitute, and similar institutions made necessary by bad drainage, vicious neighbors, low standards, and the discouragements that arise because the tendency of the whole environment of life is downward, not upward. A house that is whitewashed and painted once a year, in which halls are lighted, in which sanitary regulations are obeyed, and bad smells, dirt, decay, disorder, are reduced to a minimum, is a lever that lifts and holds every home under its roof on the upward scale. The day is coming when an empty hospital, an unused home for the destitute, or an orphan asylum in ruins, will be the mark of advanced civilization. People will have learned how to live to preserve health; accidents will be so rare as to be calamities, for nerves and brain will be healthy enough to preserve the individual from rashness; and machinery will be so protected as to cease to be a danger. Every child born who lives to reach the school age will be educated to use his abilities, great or small, and the only destitute will be the incapables whose mental and physical limitation will not be the badge of pauperism, but the appeal for special guidance and care. Orphans will not be massed, the blue-and-white-checked waifs of society, but will be the un-uniformed residents of the homes of citizens who, in gratitude for good done them by others, shelter those who are left parentless.

Then, rum will not slay, for time and eternity, its tens of thousands. No man will be indifferent to the conditions that his vote makes possible, and good government will mean the administration of the business of the ward, not merely the regulation of the tariff or the value of money.

Men, not things, will be the objects of government; homes, not wealth, national or individual, will be the controlling interests of government and governed.

A reader asked for a list of subjects for study for the members of a recently formed reading circle. It is suggested that the club secretary correspond with the Home Study Society, 46 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

## The Philanthropic Work of the Chicago Women's Club

By Mary K. Bartlett

Last summer emigration came to the Fair City literally from the four quarters of the earth; without money enough for a month's bread in their pockets, the newcomers lived as joyously as grasshoppers all summer. But the winter brought starvation. The "Central Relief Committee" was organized in the first public meetings to devise ways and means to give employment. "Not brains, but bread" was the foolish cry, so sympathetically voicing the sentiment of the professional tramp! But wisdom prevailed. Money was contributed by citizens to be used as wages to men for cleaning the streets.

"For men? And who will help the women?—wives of sick men?—mothers of little children?" These were the questions asked in the "Women's Club" of Chicago. The freedom of an unconditioned membership, of undefined aims, gave the Club the power to act, in response to the general desire to help the unemployed women.

There was an organization ready formed, with officers and committees. There was no running hither and yon wasting time in convincing the doubtful, but a large body of like-minded people, efficient and accustomed to working together.

Mrs. Palmer, first lady of the Exposition, and a member of the Club, gave the first thousand dollars, expressing the hope that it might be used as wages to women, not in alms to paupers. The next day a special meeting of the Board was called. With half an hour's discussion the subject was settled. Within two hours these practical details were arranged:

*First:* A room for sewing should be opened.

*Second:* Wages? Fifty cents a day, with a luncheon at noon.

*Third:* Where? One of the club-rooms, for the present.

*Fourth:* Materials? "The School-Children's Aid Society" offered to provide cloth to start the work, the garments for children to be returned to them for their free distribution, the Club paying all wages.

*Fifth:* When? "The way to resume is to resume," said the President, Dr. Stevenson, "and the way to begin is to begin." It was "moved" that it be the next morning. "Those in favor?" "Carried!" Then followed the appointment of committees on superintendence, on materials, on examination, on registration, and on visitation.

It was six o'clock on a winter's afternoon when the meeting adjourned, but the next morning at nine o'clock, December the fifteenth, the workroom opened, with nine women employed. In three days there were a hundred. More space was needed. Rooms light, clean, and new were given by generous owners at a nominal rent. These were soon crowded with more than three hundred women. A permanent committee of control was appointed, an experienced forewoman engaged, and several of the more skillful women employed were detailed to cut out work.

The general supervision of sewing was done by members of the Club, the six departments assuming the responsibility in turn, each one week at a time. A "visitor" well acquainted in that locality, and who spoke German, was secured from the Hull House College Settlement. Amateur visitors worked under her direction. It was their duty to visit the homes and investigate the needs of all women employed. Money was the only thing which disqualified a woman for a place. The committee suffered deception seventy times seven, for the offenders had little children and babes at home, and husbands out of work. Fifty cents a day meant food and fire to them. Applications for work increased so rapidly that it was determined to ask the co-operation of other women's societies, religious, philanthropic, and literary. The answer was instant and cordial. Representatives from more than forty organizations responded, and the "Women's Club Emergency Association" was the result. Weekly meetings were held, at which reports were made. Distinctly literary and other

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societies gave money. Others engaged to furnish rooms and supervision of work in their several localities, the "Women's Club Association" agreeing to pay the wages of all women employed, provided that two members of the Club be placed on their governing board, and that all applicants for place come to the central bureau for registration. This latter stipulation prevented confusion in the pay-rolls, and reduced the chances of false representation by those asking help.

The visitation was left entirely in the hands of those who managed these sewing-rooms. Examinations for admission were both kind and searching. The homeless were sent to "shelters," the sick to hospitals and free dispensaries. The Visiting Nurse Association was a valuable ally. A Relief Committee held a small fund for immediate help in urgent cases. Kindly advice and suggestion were offered to weak and helpless women. If they were single and without dependents, they were urged to take house service. The "Housekeepers' Association" was ready to secure situations for domestics. The sewing-rooms were reserved for married women with dependents, or girls who supported their parents. In this way seven different sewing-rooms were opened, giving wages to about seven hundred and fifty women per day.

The furnishing of materials for sewing was a serious question, answered literally day by day. Churches stopped sewing for the poor and sent their cloth to the rooms to be made free of charge and returned to them for distribution. Tens of thousands of garments, sheets, pillow-cases, and quilts have been made for hospitals and asylums, hundreds of whole outfits for public-school children to enable them to go to school. It was recognized from the first that the work of these women must not be sold, and thus take away the work of other employees.

When the enterprise was started, it was scarcely hoped to continue it longer than a month, for the money was not in hand; but, from friends, from strangers far and near, the money came in small but sufficient sums. With a divine recklessness born of faith *and work*, the Committee continued to authorize the opening of new rooms after the Treasurer had reported "only money enough to pay the wages for one week more."

But the treasury has been like the widow's cruse, never empty—always money enough for one more week. Often money was sent by persons whose names were unknown, with special directions, "for a poor mother with a young babe," "for a poor old woman," "for little girls," "for a sick boy," all of which was received as a trust. But the end has seemed to come several times. Then the prayers of the Committee have moved the "Central Relief" for men to divide their store. There have been days when the meetings opened with gloom and despair—"not three days' wages in hand," and closing seemed imperative; then they imagined the scenes at the workrooms when the mothers of babes, helpless and inefficient most of them, should be told that there was no more work; and "We *cannot* close' was the decision. By appeals to the papers and by personal appeal the money would come pouring in, and once again at the weekly meeting the Treasurer would report triumphantly, "Money enough for one week more." But the winter is past. Shops and factories and stores are taking back their employees. The rooms closed at the end of March, when the "Women's Club Emergency Association" had disbursed over twenty thousand dollars in wages to seven hundred and fifty women daily, whose dependents number two thousand five hundred persons. Besides this, thousands of dollars were bestowed in rent and clothing, and transportation given to distant homes. Hundreds were supplied with situations. The sacrifice of time, ease, and comfort by the members of the Clubs, their personal supervision and personal devotion, have secured the largest results from so small a sum of money. Although several "benefits" were given, the time and energy of the "working contingent" were not wasted in getting up "entertainments." People were asked to give money directly. This saved the ladies the humiliation incident to coaxing dollars from reluctant hands for indirect charity.

# Mother and Child

By Mary F. Butts

CHILD

So wistful spoke our darling—
"I cannot understand
Why the wise men do not make us
A map of Fairyland.

"Then we would take a journey
Some lovely summer day,
And find the wee fern-forests,
And see the elves at play.

"We should find the scarlet lily,
Where lives the fairy queen,
Though sister told me yesterday
It never had been seen."

MOTHER

"In this very room, my darling,
There are doors with secret springs,
That lead to the fairy forests
Where the elfin song-bird sings,—

"That lead to the wondrous meadow
Where the fairy river flows,
Where the queen walks with her courtiers,
And the lily-palace grows."

CHILD

"Then I shall see the country
Where the fairy rivers wind;
What is so very near us
Cannot be hard to find."

MOTHER

"It is very near us, darling,
But only the good can see,
Only the true and trustful,
That wonderful countrie.

"A veil as light as down-film
Is dropped before the eyes
Of those who are not loving,
Who are not wonder-wise."

# College Education of Women

## II.—Important Auxiliaries

By President Charles F. Thwing[1]

The simple fact that, as a rule, women eat less than men is an important and perplexing question in their education. Not only do they eat less, but the food which they are inclined to eat is too often not of the sort which they ought to eat. A graduate has written to me that more girls are injured by eating too much candy than by too late hours. The officers of the colleges now understand what sort of food their students should eat, and spread a table usually proper in amount, quality, and variety. I have had the pleasure of looking at the market accounts of certain colleges, and I know that the market bills are big enough to result in excellent fare. Of course one expects to hear of more or less complaining. It is a part of the gracious duty of one who sits at a table other than in one's own home or as a guest to offer a certain amount of criticism of the food. Individual tastes founded upon the training of home, too, show great variety. I have known, for instance, of girls born and bred in the South complaining that the table set at Wellesley College had too much roast beef! It would not be usual, I think, to find girls of New England complaining of having too much roast beef. Of course the appetites of students are "freaky." It is a commonplace remark to make, but it should ever be emphasized, that

[1] Of the College for Women of Western Reserve University.

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women in college should form the habit of eating nourishing food and of eating enough of it for doing their work.

The question of clothes to the college woman is a pretty large as well as serious question. The item of expense is at once more and less important than certain people think. In a paper read at the Congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women, held in Boston, October, 1880, Professor Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College, said: "The cost of a girl's education is much greater than that of a boy. Why should it be so? Why should not girls club together, board themselves in a wholesome and inexpensive way, obtain some light employment which will add to their means, and dress for almost nothing? I touch the subject of expense in dress with a sinking heart, for I know that no party is with me; I stand almost alone. We need organized missionary work on the subject. Young women say, 'It is our duty to look pretty;' and one would suppose, from the attention paid to it, that it was the *highest* duty." Of course it is the duty of women to look pretty, but a woman can look pretty, in college or out of college, without spending a large amount on dress. But the question of dress is possibly more serious in other respects than the financial. Many a woman enters her freshman year exhausted with the labor of preparing a wardrobe for herself. Many a woman enters each of her succeeding years exhausted with the labor of dressmaking done in the preceding summer vacation. To keep her clothes in good order, I am told, a college woman should give at least two hours a week. What college man spends a quarter of two hours? I may possibly say here as well as anywhere that many of these graduates have written to me saying that tight clothes are a very common and potent cause of ill health.

This question of clothes has also an intimate relation with the question of exercise. Clothing which is tight or improperly adjusted renders walking or other exercise difficult. It is, anyway, more difficult for college women to get exercise, proper in amount and kind, than for college men. Work in the gymnasium is attended with somewhat more risk. Open-air sport cannot extend to baseball, football, and not usually to boating. It is limited, usually, to tennis. Walking, of course, is always the proper form of exercise *par excellence*, but if the clothes be not properly adjusted it is less recreative to women than to men, and commonly its enjoyment is dependent upon fair skies. But these impediments can be and are to be overcome. Each worthy college has a gymnasium and a teacher of gymnastics, and each student should exercise each day except when, for personal reasons, she may be excused; and she may so take these exercises that the risk of injury to any part of the body shall be no more than the risk of walking. I wish to say, and with emphasis, that this exercise should be regular, and should be made joyous. It should be taken, not because of formal prescription, but because of one's own wish. If such a wish does not at first exist, it can be made to exist, and, once called into being, it can be cultivated into strength. Of course, walking is a form of exercise having special advantages; it is free from the risk of over-exertion, it is in the open air, it is calming to ruffled nerves. One college graduate writes me that "if a college woman possesses and maintains the ability to walk five miles, the hours of intellectual labor may be limited, not by the weakness of women, but by astronomical conditions." I may be suffered to add that few are the girls who ought to be in college at all who cannot walk five miles, and five miles each day. It is further to be said that lack of exercise is probably a great cause of whatever ill health may be found among college women. Lucy Stone, whose magnificent endurance though many years of hard work is good evidence of the truth of what she says, wrote me a few months before her death: "I was a student four years at Oberlin. I never lost a day from ill health. I took the college course with the men, and held a fair rank as a student. The same was true of the other girls in college. But nearly every one of us worked. We were poor. We earned our way through college. We did our own cooking most of the time, and our washing and ironing all of the time. Some of the girls paid their way by washing for the male students. It was the work, the exercise, that kept us with good muscles and with quiet nerves." Few are the parents who would choose such a régime for their daughters to-day, and few are the girls now in college who would be under the necessity of thus working, and who could find even the conditions for doing such work. But the exercise which kept Lucy Stone in good health should in some form be had for every girl.

# The Vacation Fund

## An Incident of the Industrial World

The seven o'clock whistles had ceased blowing, and the first stir in the industrial world had quieted to a stillness almost as of night. The dusty city streets were poetic with the first flush of an early April sun. The river danced and gleamed, and the tide of life in ferryboat and tug had begun to change it from a thing of beauty to one of business; already it seemed to exist for commercial purposes. A group of girls began gathering about the steps of a factory down the street. At the first sound of the half-past seven o'clock whistles they trooped into the factory to begin a day's work under most uncomfortable conditions. None of these girls were over twenty; the majority were about sixteen years of age. About eight o'clock the well-known high-pitched voices, trained to a key above the whir and rattle of the machinery, were heard in the street. What did it mean! Three girls, with their lunches tightly grasped in their hands, were in the street, giving every evidence of anxiety and distress not unmixed with anger.

"What is the trouble, girls?"

"We've left."

"Why?"

"'Cause he cut us."

"How much?"

"A cent and a half a hundred."

"Why did he cut?"

"He said we were making too much. We made six dollars last week."

"How much can you make at the reduction?"

"Three dollars."

Their arithmetic was wrong, the problem having been worked out in a moment of excitement; they could at the reduction make $4.20 per week.

"You see," said the leader of the three, "there were seven of us doin' piece-work. When the forewoman told us, after we had gone to work this mornin', that he said he would only pay us three and a half cents a hundred, we all said we would not work for that; we went to the dressing-room to get our things—we three went in first, it's small—and when we turned around the other four girls had gone back to work. If they had stuck out he wouldn't have cut us," and the tears were not far away.

"You're mistaken, girls; it wouldn't have made a particle of difference. He can get ten girls to go to work at the reduction. This is not the year to strike; there are too many idle. Put your pride in your pocket, and go back to work." This suggestion was met with frowns.

"Them girls is mean. They said they'd stop, and they didn't."

"Don't abuse them; you do not know how they are placed at home. Perhaps they are the only ones working."

"Well, I guess they ain't no worse off nor me. I ain't got a father, and my mother's got five children, and I am the only one working."

All the while she stood fingering the buttons on her torn and ragged jacket, the black dress, spotted and wrinkled, the shabby black hat, all telling the story of the attempt to do honor to the absent father. The girl beside her, with a face perfectly bloodless, was no less pathetic. The older girl looked better nourished and was better dressed.

"Go back, girls; you cannot afford to lose your wages; you know what it means—rent unpaid and little to eat. Go back until times are better."

"No, I'd rather go hungry," and the leader went down

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the street with the two, who showed plainly that they knew far better than she did what hunger and cold meant.

At noon they ate their lunches sitting on the stoop of a house, surrounded by the week-workers, full of sympathy and encouragement. One disappeared—the white-faced one—to come back at five o'clock to say she had taken a place. You knew there was a noble Christian somewhere in the city if she were willing to take that lax, feeble, unhealthy girl into her family. You knew why that place had been taken. The girl dared not go home and say she had given up her work.

The injustice of this reduction is that the girls had worked one day at the reduction and did not know it; the forewoman knew it, and did not tell them at night. If she had, they might have talked it over at home and have received the advice that would have been their support. They were all young, and their wages formed part of the family fund; they were not in a position to act as individuals, and this added to their distress. It was not "What shall I do?" but "What will mother do?" that distressed them. The forewoman said not one should go back, "because they were sassy." There was no self-reproach that she had not told them before they went home at night.

These are the girls who need a vacation. These are the girls who could pay for it if they kept their wages for themselves. They are the true philanthropists, for by their exertions their families are kept self-supporting. Shall there be no lightening of the burden they bear by generously giving them the opportunity for a vacation?

WORKING-GIRLS' VACATION FUND

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $1,232 79 |
| M. S., Staunton, Va | 5 00 |
| M. A. C., Kingston, N. Y. | 2 00 |
| Clifton | 40 00 |
| K. E. H., Windsor Locks, Conn. | 5 00 |
| Orange Bank | 2 00 |
| E. D. O. | 1 00 |
| From a Friend, Holden, Mass. | 10 00 |
| A. V. G. | 1 00 |
| A Sympathizer | 2 00 |
| U. S. P. O. | 2 00 |
| K. F. | 25 00 |
| G. S. D. | 10 00 |
| Total | $1,337 79 |

## The Landlord and the Tenant

The relation between landlords and tenants is usually a strained one. The landlord believes that the tenant is exacting; the tenant believes that the landlord is unreasonable, tyrannical. There is no contract that calls for greater forbearance than this between the landlord and the tenant. The landlord who has a true business instinct, when he has a good tenant, keeps him. The tenant who finds a just landlord does not wish, if he is wise, to experiment with the unknown. The tenant who is exacting is usually a good tenant. The tenant who does not demand that repairs be made, orask for improvements that mean the preservation of the property, has no good standards, and rarely gives to the property the care that would preserve it. A Brooklyn landlord, who had heavy plumber's bills, offered his tenants a bonus this spring if they kept their pipes from freezing during the winter. His plumber's bills were so reduced that he kept his promise at a profit. It is unfortunate that people have to be hired to do their duty, as it was, and is, plainly the duty of every tenant to protect the property which is his temporarily, rented under the implied condition of care and oversight. It is impossible for property to be kept at its full valuation unless it is kept in repair. No tenant of good business ability is willing to spend money on another man's property. Neglected property grows less and less valuable, and plays its part in the depreciation of the property of a neighborhood. It may seem a small matter at first when the exterior of a house grows shabby, but it is a pretty sure indication that the interior equals if it does not surpass it. Shabbiness often shows the absence of standards on the part of both landlord and tenant. The property-holder who is a public benefactor is the one who investigates and makes repairs, having that oversight which will enable him to judge between a desirable and an undesirable tenant, holding the one and dismissing the other.

The wise tenant recognizes his public function to compel obedience to sanitary laws and the laws of cleanliness, and forces those repairs and improvements which educate public and private sentiment and maintain life at its highest standard.

There is a common responsibility on tenants and landlords, and that is the preservation of health, order, and cleanliness, the elevation of the standards of living, and the education of the ignorant by obedience to those laws which preserve home life at its best.

## Teddy's Invention: The Burglar-Alarm

By Katharine Newbold Birdsall

There is no doubt about it: Teddy Snow is surely a genius, and in time will probably rival Edison. Teddy, to be sure, is not much of an electrician, but he understands a good deal about electricity, and is always inventing something for the alleviation of trouble in his family. His last invention was a burglar-alarm, and what a success it was this story will tell.

Several houses in the vicinity had been broken into by a gang of thieves, and silver and valuables amounting to quite a large sum had been stolen; and Teddy's mother possessed some silver which she prized highly. After Mrs. Brown had been relieved of her diamonds, and Mrs. Gray's baby had been almost carried away by the burglars, the Snows commenced to be frightened.

"Ted, you're the only member of the family who has brains," said Alice one day; "why don't you go to work and invent something to alarm the house if burglars should break in?"

"Humph!" replied Teddy. "That's been tried before now. There's the scheme of having a bath-tub full of water at the foot of the stairs, into which the burglar is meant to fall, and which Mary Ann always tumbles into after she has been out sparking on the sly; then there's the dinner-bell connected with a cord that's concealed somewhere about the sideboard, which the burglar should pull unknowingly, and which the cat always rings by playing with the cord, and so alarms the house unnecessarily. Those schemes are decidedly unpleasant. I don't want to be awakened in the middle of the night and go groping around in the pitchy darkness without the least idea where the burglar is." The Snows' house was situated on the outskirts of the city, and had no connection with the gas-pipes.

"No," said Alice, "that wouldn't be very nice. You could never be certain that somebody wouldn't put out a hand from under the bed, or behind a door, and grab you. But use your brains, Ted, and fix us a new-fangled alarm which will work well."

After thinking a while Teddy came to the emphatic conclusion that it would be folly, under the circumstances, to invent a burglar-alarm to alarm the household; what was wanted was an alarm for the burglar—something that would frighten him before he had a chance to break into the house. There would then be no need of any one staying awake at night to listen for an intruder, and the unpleasantness of handing a fellow-man over to the hands of the law would be abolished.

So he cudgeled his brains for a few days, and finally hit upon a satisfactory plan. He purchased some toy pistols, bought some large caps, and then, with the help of what he knew about electricity, set to work to adjust the alarms. He made a minute examination of the house to see where a man could possibly force an entrance, and came to the conclusion that the front door was as safe as it could be made; a burglar wouldn't attempt an entrance in that way, anyhow. The kitchen door was a very heavy one, and had plenty of bolts to keep it shut against a great deal of

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pressure, or burglars' tools. All of the windows on the first floor were guarded by strong and solid wooden shutters. On the second floor there were several weak spots; in fact, all the windows needed alarms. The spare room was accessible from the roof of the piazza, which a man could easily gain by climbing up the pillars of the piazza. Mr. and Mrs. Snow's room could be easily entered with the assistance of a long ladder. Just outside of Alice's window was a large tree which made her room unsafe; and as for Teddy's room, the windows opened on the roof of the kitchen porch.

So he fixed the alarms, and, after tea that night, the family was invited to examine them.

"You see," explained Teddy, "they're very simple indeed. All there is to each one is a couple of these small pistols. Now, the trigger of each pistol is attached to the end of this wire, which is fastened to the window, and if the wire is jostled, off go the pistols, just as an electric bell rings when you press the button, and the sound will scare the thief off. They're only loaded with caps, but the caps are big ones, and sound almost like a shot. Aren't they fine?"

Mr. Snow laughed. "You're a genius, indeed, Ted," he replied, "but I don't care to have those appliances in my room. If a man takes all the trouble to borrow a ladder and climb in one of the windows there, he deserves to get in. And after he gets in I'll settle him with a larger weapon than your alarm. You can try your invention on the other windows if you like."

"Not on mine," cried Alice. "I wouldn't even touch one of those things with a ten-foot pole. Put 'em in your own room."

"I will," said Ted, "and in the spare room, too, for that's the easiest place to get in. Just like you girls to be afraid of a little toy pistol, because it makes a noise!"

"The spare room will be an excellent place for your invention," interrupted Mrs. Snow, "and I've no doubt that it'll scare dozens of burglars away. We always bring the silver upstairs at night and keep it in our room, and the thief would naturally come in the spare-room window, especially if he knew our room connected with the spare room. I believe your plan will work admirably, Teddy, dear, and I shall sleep more soundly for knowing that we are guarded so well."

"I knew you'd appreciate it," said Teddy, his face beaming with delight. "I'll put some on my window, and if Alice wants a man to come in and chloroform her, she's welcome to him."

So Teddy undertook in this way to guard the house, and volunteered to remember to disconnect the two wires from each window in the morning and connect them again at night. He had often "invented" things before, not always with much success, but he was confident that this plan would work well.

The burglar scare had nearly subsided, when one day the Snow family, with the exception of Mr. Snow, who went to a neighboring city on business, went into the country to spend the day, leaving Bridget, the trusted maid-of-all-work, to take care of the house. Teddy carefully set the alarms before he mounted the seat beside Patrick, and all felt safe in leaving the house under the care of such vigilant guards as Bridget and the alarms.

They spent a very pleasant day, and came back just before dark. As the carriage turned a corner about three blocks from the house, Teddy heard the sound of bells, and immediately scented a fire.

"Just in time," he cried. "I'm so glad it didn't happen before we got home. I wonder where it is?"

"There goes the hook-and-ladder down G Street," said Alice.

"And an ambulance is just coming around the corner," said Mrs. Snow. "Some one must be hurt."

"And the police are running as fast as they can go. Why, mother, they're all going for our street! I wonder—"

"Patrick, drive quicker," gasped Mrs. Snow. "Our house may be on fire."

Patrick whipped the horses, and in a minute they were as near the house as was possible, for the street was so crowded that a carriage could not go far.

What a sight met Teddy's eyes! Three fire-engines, a hook-and-ladder wagon, hose-cart, fire patrol, two ambulances, and a squad of police congregated as near the Snows' house as they could, and several of the firemen were trying to force an entrance. Teddy was in their midst in a second, and breathlessly asked what was the matter.

"Fire in here," said one man, shortly, hitting the door with his ax. "Get out of the way."

"Hold on!" shouted Teddy. "I live here; here's the key," but the door was partly broken before he spoke.

Then the firemen went all through the house to search for the fire, but not even a bit of smoke was to be seen.

"Who sent the alarm?" wrathfully asked one. "I'd like to get hold o' him."

"Where's Biddy?" queried Teddy.

She was easily found. On the floor by the spare-room window lay Biddy in a faint. After pouring considerable water over her she revived, slowly opened her eyes, and gasped, "Fire! burglars! murther! polace!"

"That's her," said one of the policemen. "She waved her arms and cried 'Fire' from the window, and I sent in the alarm."

After the engines and ambulances and policemen had been persuaded to depart, Bridget related how she had thought to clean the windows while her mistress was out. She progressed very nicely until the spare room was reached. She started to open one window, when, as she expressed it, two men with pistols fired at her. She screamed "Fire—burglars—murder—police!" in her fright, and well-meaning citizens had sent the different alarms as they heard her scream. In a second a crowd had collected and the engines came, and this, on top of "the min who foired th' pistils," upset poor Biddy completely. She was the one person whom Teddy had neglected to instruct about the burglar-alarms. Biddy gave notice, and nothing would persuade her to stay, until Teddy explained the whole thing to her and humbly begged her pardon for not telling her before.

But that catastrophe was not the worst, though the broken door and the mud tracked all through the house was enough to discourage any housekeeper. A day or so after this excitement Teddy came home from school with a bad headache and went to bed early. Before doing this he carefully set the burglar-alarms as usual.

The next morning no silver was to be found. It had been taken up to his father's room as usual, but had mysteriously disappeared in the night. The police were notified, and great excitement prevailed.

"I wonder how the thieves got in," said Teddy, ruefully. "I must have overlooked some weak place when I put the alarms up. Nobody heard 'em in the house, did they?"

"Perhaps they didn't mind the alarm," called Alice from the front room. "Why, Teddy, look here: these pistols must have gone off in the night without waking any one!"

Teddy immediately investigated. Both caps in the pistol guards of one window had been fired, sure enough; but fastened to one of the pistols he spied a dirty piece of paper on which was written in a scrawling hand, "Thanx fur the silver. Tri Torpeters nex Time."

## The Boy's View

Jimmiboy has lately acquired an independence of manner which is not quite satisfactory to his parents. The other day his father remonstrated with him.

"You are getting to be entirely too independent," said he. "You go ahead and do whatever you please without asking permission. You must stop it."

"Well, if I must, I must, I s'pose," he replied; "but I ran up against so many noes whenever I asked to do anything, I thought it was time to give up asking."—*Harper's Monthly.*

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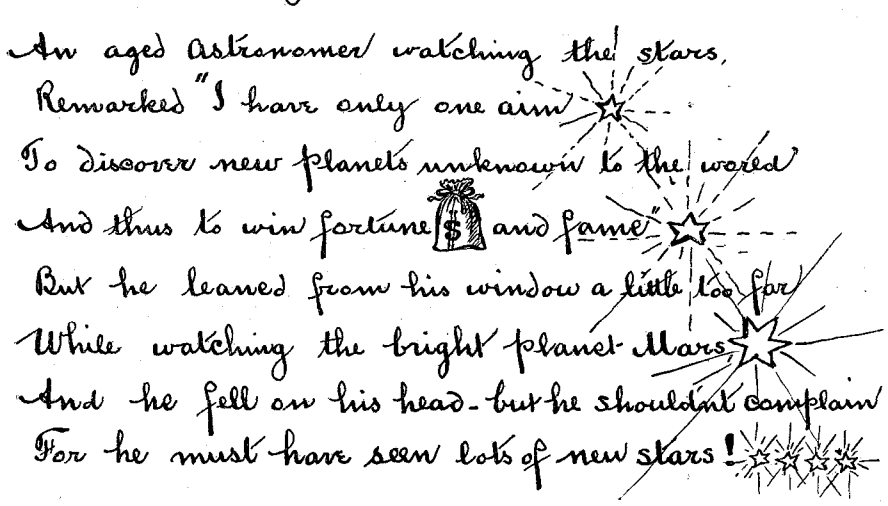
# For the Little People

## The Ancient Astronomer

A story illustrating Sir Isaac Newton's discovery

By Edgar Wade Abbot


An aged astronomer watching the stars,
Remarked "I have only one aim
To discover new planets unknown to the world
And thus to win fortune and fame."
But he leaned from his window a little too far
While watching the bright planet Mars
And he fell on his head - but he shouldn't complain
For he must have seen lots of new stars!

### A Blue Jay's Journey

It is such a pretty story that I wish you could read it just as Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller wrote it in her new book, "A Bird-Lover in the West." There are ever so many pretty stories in this book, but this one is especially pretty.

Mrs. Miller discovered, from her window, a blue jay's nest in the top of a tall pine-tree. The little mother was hidden in the nest, only her tail showing. The father bird was so polite that Mrs. Miller makes us love him. He always gave the first bit of food to his mate, even when the baby birds were crying out for something to eat, after the manner of baby birds. At last one day the bird-lover saw that there was excitement in the little castle in the air on top of the tall pine, and she counted five little heads above the edge of the nest. How busy the father bird was from the first dawn of day until dark! He carried food to the nest in the top of the pine. One early morning Mrs. Miller saw one of the tiny birds standing on the edge of the nest. When he saw his father or mother coming with food, he fluttered his wings, showing how fast he was growing. Each night now it was harder to fit the little family in the nest. The mother bird would get them all fitted in, but some uncomfortable baby bird would stand up and step over his brothers and sisters, trying to get on top. This would cause great confusion, and the mother bird would have to begin all over again to fit in the family to the small nest. How do you suppose it would end? Mrs. Miller says that the mother bird would finally fix them all in and then sit down on top, and the baby birds would have to stay fixed. Mrs. Miller says the nest was "filled to the brim with beauty."

One day, eight days after she discovered the little birds, one stepped out of the nest boldly on to the branch beside the nest. There he stood and shook out his feathers. The next day he flew to a branch below the nest, beating and pluming his wings. He almost fell many times, but he clung to the branch and seemed to enjoy having plenty of room. He settled down on the branch, which the wind swayed, and when his father came with food he opened his mouth, expecting the usual attention, but his father took no notice of him. He looked very sorry and tried to go home, but decided at last that he would not. The next time his father stopped and fed the little wanderer, who seemed to grow stronger and flew to the next branch. He climbed twig by twig back to his home, and, after hesitating a minute, flew in and settled himself down into the nest, a very tired bird. He stayed a little time; perhaps he took a nap. After a time he appeared on the edge of the nest and flew away, never to come back.

The next day all his little brothers and sisters were restless, and they hopped out of the nest one at a time, scrambling back into the nest whenever they heard the father or mother coming with food. Finally they left the nest and did not go back. In the evening Mrs. Miller heard the voices of the blue jays as if in trouble, and she hurried out to help them. A little bird was on the ground, and the father and mother, knowing about cats and naughty boys, were in terror lest their baby should be stolen or killed. But no one could help the birds; they did not know friends from enemies. At last the little bird climbed a tree until he found a branch. The father and mother bird kept close beside him, and cried out in fear and anger if any one approached him, until he was safely settled on the branch. You will love birds dearly if you learn to see their pretty, loving ways, and this book[1] will help you.

❀

### A Broken Song

The people crossing one of the parks in New York recently were surprised to hear the notes of a mocking-bird. They knew, of course, that he had escaped from a cage, and quite a large crowd gathered watching him as he flitted from branch to twig and back again. The people were so still that he became fearless, and flew down to the flower-bed around the fountain. Here he found plenty of food, but he did not forget to sing a few of his beautiful notes between the courses. A small boy pushed his way to the front, discovered the gay singer, and, putting his hand in his pocket, drew out a slung-shot and a stone. Before any one realized what he was doing, he had shot at the bird. Fortunately, he did not hit it. The bird flew away unharmed, but how everybody disliked that small boy! He had earned their dislike.

[1] "A Bird-Lover in the West." Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass.

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### A Music-Loving Cat

We were all at dinner the other night when we heard the piano. Who was playing? What did it mean? One of us hurried upstairs, and there was Puss walking up and down in state and dignity on the keyboard of the piano. She really seemed to select the keys as though she had a sound in her mind which she wished to make on the piano.

We took her downstairs, and she made us understand that she did not approve of us. We were upstairs that evening when the knob of the door was rattled; we looked in the hall, and there was Puss on her hind legs, rattling the knob. When we opened the door she jumped on the piano-stool, and then on to the keyboard of the piano, and slowly traveled back and forth.

❀

### May

Here is May, sweet May—all love her!
Scatter apple-blooms above her!
Joyous May! She gives a nest
To the waiting yellowbreast.
Wheresoe'er her footsteps pass
Blue-eyed blossoms deck the grass.
At her voice the woodlands ring
With the music of the spring.
Fast the brooklet runs to meet her,
Leafy sprigs bend down to greet her.
Listen now!—She comes this way.
Bud and blossom! 'Tis the May!

—*Harriet F. Blodgett, in May St. Nicholas.*

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### Why the Prince of Wales Laughed

The Prince of Wales is a very hearty laugher. On one occasion his Royal Highness laughed very heartily at a Hindu school-boy. The youngsters had been drilled into the propriety of saying "your Royal Highness," should the Prince speak to any of them; and when the heir apparent accosted a bright-eyed lad, and, pointing to a prismatic compass, asked, "What is this?" the youngster, all in a flutter, replied, "Please, it's a royal compass, your prismatic Highness," on which came peal after peal of royal "laughter without any control."—*Tit-Bits.*

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### How Curious!

Said one little girl to another little girl
As proudly as could be,
"I'll tell you something very nice
That my papa told me:
He said I was the sweetest girl
That ever there could be!"

Said the other little girl to that one little girl,
"Why, now!—how can you be?
For that is just the very same thing
That my papa told me!"
(And neither was as sweet as *my* little girl,
As any one could see!)

—*Tudor Jenks, in May St. Nicholas.*

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### Answer to Puzzle, April 28

1. Command. 2. Invader. 3. Carrier. 4. Playing. 5. Toque. 6. Prune. 7. Queen. 8. Cream. 9. Linen. 10. Don. 11. Oft. 12. Music. 13. Lucre. 14. Crony. 15. Lotus. 16. Paste.

Mary, Queen of Scots.

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# Sunday-School Lesson

## The Deliverance of Moses[1]

By Henry Ward Beecher

And the daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash herself at the river; and her maidens walked along by the river's side; and when she saw the ark among the flags, she sent her maid to fetch it. And when she had opened it, she saw the child: and, behold, the babe wept.

Its cry was the sweetest oration, and the most convincing, that ever was uttered, doubtless. The daughter of the proud Pharaoh looked upon this alien child—for she knew at once that it was of the Israelites—and the babe wept; and she was conquered.

She had compassion on him, and said, This is one of the Hebrews' children.

Then the shrewd little sister ran up and said to her, "Shall I go and call to thee a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee?" It was a lucky thought. Pharaoh's daughter saw that it would be rather awkward for a daughter of the King to go back with a babe in her arms. She might not have many questions to answer, but there would be surmises about it; and when the maid asked if she should go and get a nurse, it was exactly what Pharaoh's daughter wanted to have her do.

And Pharaoh's daughter said to her, Go. And the maid went, and called the child's mother.

She was all ready for it. She had been longing for such a call. Do you suppose a child was ever hungry that the mother did not know it? Nature is often stronger than the tongue.

And Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, Take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages. And the woman took the child, and nursed it. And the child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son. And she called his name Moses: and she said, Because I drew him out of the water.

Moses means *drawn out.* At that time they gave their names, not as we do, repeating the same name over and over; they named their children from some circumstance, as, for instance, when Rachel was dying she called her babe Ben-oni, "Child of my Sorrow;" bu the father said, "No, Benjamin, Son of my Right Hand." And Moses was called by that name because he was *drawn out.*

And it came to pass in those days when Moses was grown.

That is all there is said in this history about his education. Later on we find the statement that he was "brought up in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." Egypt then was really glorious. Rome had not been thought of. Greece was a den of robbers. There was not a refined people in all Media, in Persia, nor in Asia. There were conditions that prefigured civilization; but at that time there was but one radiant spot on the globe, and that was Egypt; and if there was to be a movement by the human race which should culminate in moral effulgence, it must be made there. Abraham's posterity were to go into Egypt. And then, Moses being born, and being threatened with destruction, was rescued and put into the house of Pharaoh, where was to be found the very acme of the world in all philosophy, in all art, and in all religion as it had developed in the imperfect forms of idolatry—for under all idolatry there is a true element. Under the religion of every nation on the globe that ever worshiped, or that worships to-day, there is an element of morality which that religion faintly and imperfectly tries to express.

And whatever was known of history in the time of Moses was nurtured in Egypt, and in the lap of Pharaoh. Whatever there was of mathematics (and there was a great deal), whatever there was of constructive engineering and architecture (and it was magnificent), centered there. And astronomy, geometry, medicine, and many manufacturing arts were there well advanced; while the science of war was both taught and practiced. And Moses was thoroughly educated in these things. As prince, he was also priest; and was broadly and thoroughly trained. He was encyclopedic. All this concatenation of events and elements was a preparation for the work he was to do afterwards. And what did this man think during all that time?

The Jewish writer, Josephus, details legends of the military exploits of Moses, who conquered Ethiopia for the Egyptians and took to wife the daughter of the defeated king. He seems to have completed a full round both of mental training and practical experience to equip him for his real life-work, which was not to be amid the splendor of Egypt, but among the degraded slaves who were his countrymen.

One trait that we honor is fidelity to one's own country. Moses was brought up with the knowledge that he was of Hebrew blood. He stood in a place of honor. He was surrounded by magnificence. He had everything that the heart of man could desire. He had the energy that was necessary for ambition. But his heart constantly ran back to his own people. He thought of them sympathetically. That sympathy that led Jesus Christ to couple himself with mankind, and made him the Saviour of the whole world, was, though not in such grandeur and radiance, nor in such noble and heroic form, also in Moses. It would not have been strange if, amid the blandishments of a court, he had been dazzled into forgetfulness and contempt of his people. What if they were slaves and in distress? All the more did they need somebody at court to intercede for them. And yet the methods pursued by Moses showed the inexperience of the age as well as of the man. The first effort he made for avenging his people was a miserable blunder in every way. It had no foresight, no plan. It was a mere blind impulse. Blind impulses are sometimes heroic; but oftentimes they are just the opposite.

And it came to pass in those days when Moses was grown [There's chronology for you! *In those days.* It might have been when he was twenty or twenty-five years of age; but it was when he was about forty, as understood from other sources] that he went out unto his brethren, and looked on their burdens: and he spied an Egyptian smiting an Hebrew, one of his brethren.

If Moses had been nothing but a common man, and had knocked the Egyptian down, I would have said "Amen;" but Moses had in him the movement toward a larger sphere than that in which common men move, and should have acted, accordingly, with a larger wisdom. Therefore in the act which he committed, and which is here narrated, he was rash—noble in impulse, but not wise in method:

And he looked this way and that way, and, when he saw that there was no man, he slew the Egyptian, and hid him in the sand. And when he went out the second day, behold, two men of the Hebrews strove together: and he said to him that did the wrong, Wherefore smitest thou thy fellow? And he said, Who made thee a prince and a judge over us? Intendest thou to kill me, as thou killedst the Egyptian?

Here you see what slavery brings men to. Moses interfered as a vindicator of one of his people who was smitten, and slew the smiter. Then he undertook to stop a quarrel, to act as a mediator between two men that were striving together, and one of them, an enslaved man out of whom hard bondage had driven his manhood, turned upon him, like a dog separated from another dog with whom he was fighting, and said: "Intendest thou to kill me, as thou killedst the Egyptian?"

And Moses feared, and said, Surely this thing is known. Now when Pharaoh heard this thing, he sought to slay Moses. But Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh, and dwelt in the land of Midian.

So, then, here was the first scene—a rash, impulsive endeavor to emphasize his detestation of the oppression of his people. He had expressed his sympathy for them, but all that he had accomplished was to excite their animosity, to bring himself into disgrace at court, to make himself a vagabond; and he ran away to save his own life. As to his people, they were oppressed more than ever before. The first effect of attempting to lift men from a lower sphere to a higher is to make them your enemies. He that came to give salvation to the whole human race was rejected by those among whom he first sought to perform his mission.

[1] From "Bible Studies" (Fords, Howard & Hulbert), selected for the use of teachers and others in the study of the International Sunday-School Lesson for May 20, 1894.—Exodus ii., 1–10.

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# The Religious World

**A School of the Kingdom**

During the last few years there has been held at Grinnell, Iowa, under the patronage of Iowa College, a School of Applied Christianity. About a year ago the American Institute of Sociology was organized, and Professor Herron, of Iowa College, was made its lecturer. This year the name of the school is changed; it is called "The School of the Kingdom," from the thought which has been made most prominent in the department of Applied Christianity, which is under the care of Professor Herron. In the circular which we have received we find this statement. The objects of this summer school are the following:

1. To claim for the Christian law the ultimate authority to rule social practice.
2. To study in common how to apply the principles of Christianity to the social and economic difficulties of the present time.
3. To present Christ as the Living Master and King of men, and his kingdom as the complete ideal of human society, to be realized on earth.

The lecturers at this school are Professor Richard T. Ely, who will speak on "Private Property a Social Trust;" the Rev. B. Fay Mills, who will give a course of lectures on "The Kingdom of Heaven upon the Earth;" President George A. Gates, whose subject will be "The Church and the Kingdom of God;" Dr. Josiah Strong, who will speak on "Methods of the New Era;" Dr. Thomas C. Hall, on "The Four Laws of the Kingdom;" Dr. John P. Coyle, on "The Holy Ghost the Socializer;" Professor J. R. Commons, "The Church and Problems of Politics;" Dr. William Howe Tolman, "Problems of Municipal Righteousness;" Edward M. Neally, "The Relation of the Ethics of Jesus to the Legal Profession;" Professor Jesse Macy, "History from a Democratic Standpoint;" Professor George D. Herron, "New Revelations and Movements in Christianity." The Rev. Charles James Wood, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and author of "Survivals in Christianity," will preach the opening sermon.

**A Church with Two Women Pastors**

The Unity Unitarian Church of Cleveland, O., is remarkable in at least one respect—it has two pastors, and both of them are women. Their names are the Rev. Marian Murdoch and the Rev. Florence Buck. Both had their early homes in the West. Miss Murdoch comes from Iowa, and Miss Buck is a native of Michigan. Miss Murdoch received her education at Evanston College for Women and at the University of Wisconsin. After some years spent as a teacher she entered Boston University, and graduated from its School of Literature and Oratory. She also graduated from the Theological School at Meadville, Pa., in 1885. She has served Unitarian churches in Humboldt, Ia., and at Kalamazoo, Mich. Later she took a post-graduate course at Meadville, and studied for a year at Oxford, England. Miss Buck studied in Kalamazoo, giving special care to New Testament Greek. She also studied at the Theological School at Meadville, and at Oxford, England. She was ordained to the work of the ministry in All Souls' Church in Chicago. The service of ordination was conducted by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the Rev. F. L. Hosmer, and five women ministers, one of whom was the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, who is said to be the first woman ordained to the ministry in the United States. Miss Murdoch and Miss Buck were called to Unity Church in Cleveland while both were still at Oxford. Their joint ministry is said to be very satisfactory to the church which they serve, and they are interested not only in the work of their own church but in charitable and reform movements in the community. The only other church we know that enjoys the services of two women as ministers is the Unitarian church at Sioux City, Ia., where the Rev. Elinore E. Gordon and the Rev. Mary E. Safford serve jointly.

**Mr. Moody's Work**

One of Mr. Moody's helpers, and one who knows his work as well, perhaps, as any other man, has written us concerning Mr. Moody's recent movements. The facts in the letter ought to be widely circulated, and therefore, in the very words of our correspondent, we give them to our readers: When Mr. D. L. Moody organized his World's Fair Gospel campaign in Chicago last year, he called to his aid a strong force of able men from this and other countries. But there was one effective agency ready prepared at his command, without which the campaign would hardly have been possible. This was the Chicago Bible Institute, founded several years ago by himself, with its force of from two to three hundred trained Christian workers. This institution was the subject of much discussion and study by World's Fair visitors during the progress of the campaign. Some interesting facts with reference to former students of the Institute have recently been collected, showing that 129 of their number have already gone forth into the field of missions—64 into Africa, Burmah, China, Japan, Corea, India, Ceylon, Persia, Syria, Siam, Turkey, Micronesia, the West Indies, South America, and Mexico, and 55 have taken up home mission work in city and country, among Indians and freedmen, and for Jews and Greeks. There are 28 engaged as secretaries of Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, pastors' assistants, and church visitors. Over 70 have become pastors of churches in eight different denominations; 41 have entered into evangelistic work, and 8 are Gospel singers. There are 23 in various positions of responsibility as superintendents of mission halls, principals of academy and college, secretaries of various Christian organizations, matrons of industrial schools, choir leaders, colporteurs, etc. A large number have also entered various theological and medical colleges to secure fuller preparation for home pastorates or foreign missions. Thus already have the working forces of the kingdom been mightily reinforced through the timely and efficient agency of the Chicago Bible Institute, while others are passing by hundreds through the same courses of preparation for the same service.

**Interesting Episcopal Statistics**

In recent numbers of The Outlook we published some interesting facts from the minutes of the Year-Book of the Congregational Church, and in the number for April 14 we gave further ones received with regard to the Presbyterian Church. From the "Living Church Quarterly" of December, 1893, we gather similar statistics with regard to the Episcopal Church in the United States. We find that there are twenty-three parishes reporting over 1,000 communicants, eight of which are in New York, two in Brooklyn, four in Philadelphia, two in Washington, and one each in Boston, Denver, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, Jersey City, and Providence. The New York parishes are as follows: St. George's (Dr. Rainsford), with 3,185 communicants, followed by Trinity (Dr. Dix), with 1,800; St. Thomas's (Dr. Brown), 1,091; St. Bartholomew's (Dr. Greer), 1,004; St. Andrew's (Dr. Van de Water), 1,623; Grace (Dr. Huntington), 1,300; Heavenly Rest (Dr. Morgan), 1,156; Church of the Holy Communion (Dr. Mottet), 1,263. Those of Philadelphia are: St. Mark's, Frankford (Dr. Mortimer), 1,134; St. Mark's, Philadelphia (Dr. Hanley), 1,100; St. Luke's (Dr. Swentzel), 1,241; St. Stephen's (Dr. McConnell), 1,000. Those in Denver are: St. John's Cathedral (Dean Hart), 1,000; in Chicago, St. James's (Dr. Tompkins), 1,200; in Washington, St. John's (Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith), 1,181; Epiphany (Dr. McKim), 2,069; in Boston, Trinity (Dr. Donald), 1,250; in Detroit, St. John's (Dr. Prall), 1,236; in Minneapolis, Gethsemane (Dr. Faude), 1,050; in Jersey City, St. John's (Dr. Stoddard), 1,044; in Brooklyn, Church of the Messiah (Dr. Baker), 1,300; St. Ann's (Dr. Alsop), 1,190; in Providence, Grace (Dr. Babcock) 1,202. Six other churches have nearly 1,000 communicants, all having 900 or over. These are: in Baltimore, Emmanuel (Dr. Eggleston), 906; in Philadelphia, Holy Trinity (Dr. McVickar), 975; in New York, All Souls' (Dr. Newton), 921; St. Michael's (Dr. Peters), 975; Trinity Chapel (Dr. Vibbart), 981; and St. Peter's (Dr. Parker), 902. The whole number of communicants in the Episcopal Church is 573,093, and the number added during the year 1893 was 42,090, being a little over seven per cent. upon the number of communicants. This is almost the exact percentage of additions on confession of faith for a similar time in the Presbyterian Church. The whole amount given by the 573,093 communicants in the Episcopal Church last year for all objects was $13,310,813, or an average of $23.33 per member, as against $17.50 per member in the Presbyterian Church. We are under the impression, how-

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ever, that this additional amount per member arises more from the ability of the communicants to give than from any extra liberality on their part. We also note that the number of parishes in each Church having over 900 communicants to a parish is exactly the same in each Church—viz., 29. We call especial attention to the fact that the percentage of admissions by confirmation in the Episcopal Church and by confession in the Presbyterian are about equal, and that neither report indicates a large accession from the non-Christian community. Is it not time that the various Churches cease to content themselves with converts from Christian families, and begin to reach out among those who are outside the influence of the Churches? We try to make converts from the heathen in distant lands, and send large gifts long distances for that purpose, when all around us are those who see the church buildings but never darken their doors.

**Plymouth Church, Rochester** Plymouth Church of Rochester has adopted a new manual with some very striking features. It claims to be a distinctly Congregational church, and yet can hardly be called a representative one. For several years it has been moving, under the leadership of its pastor, along a line distinctly its own. We refer to it in this place rather for the sake of keeping our readers informed than of discussing the questions which arise when the changes in the manual of this church are considered. The article concerning the sacraments is decidedly an innovation. It provides that the communion shall be celebrated four times in the year, "with the understanding that it shall be for the benefit of those who desire it, but shall not be obligatory." Concerning baptism we read: "The form will be determined by the preference of the candidate. It [we suppose baptism] is not to be considered as binding on any one." The choice of form has been maintained for years by Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, which has a baptistery under its pulpit, and we believe other Congregational churches give a like preference; but making any baptism absolutely optional is certainly a new departure. Membership in the church is indicated by the Bond of Union, which reads as follows: "The objects of this church are: to promote that reasonable religion which Jesus taught and lived; to secure increasing recognition of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God; to discover truth and dispel ignorance and superstition, and to bring about improved social conditions. To the furtherance of these objects, in a spirit of mutual friendship, we pledge our earnest efforts, and promise to devote to them, according to our ability, our time, money, and talents." Plymouth Church has been for many years practically an independent church; this action, we presume, will make it, if possible, still more so. This Bond of Union may mean much or little, according as it is interpreted. In some hands it would make a church conservatively orthodox, in others extremely radical.

**As Others See Us** While Americans are agitated concerning the treatment of prisoners in Russia, and while we are crying out against the awful injustice of the Russian Government toward the Stundists, it is well for us to stop and ask how others are looking at us in this country. The English papers just now have repeated reference to the deep disgrace to America in the frequent lynching of colored people. The "Christian World" of April 12 has a strong article by the Rev. Charles F. Aked, of Liverpool, on this subject, and the Baptist Union has adopted resolutions to be sent to this country uttering a protest against the injustice of our treatment of the negro race. Mr. Aked makes a terrible indictment. He says, among other things: "A famous American, one of the noblest of living men, Mr. George Kennan, has told a story of Russian administrative cruelty which, in the striking words of Dr. Spence Watson, 'caused the whole civilized world to shudder with horror;' and if that shuddering is not to be repeated, and the mighty people of the Republic the cause of the horror, then mob violence growing out of race-hatred must be put down in the Southern States." To all of which every loyal American must utter his emphatic approval. Mr. Aked is entirely right. To the indictment our people must plead guilty. It will be an interesting event, that presentation of resolutions from Christians in England against barbarism in the United States. Our English friends, however, should remember that the abuses to which they refer cannot be compared with those of any single European nation, but should rather be compared with the violence in the whole continent of Europe. It should also be remembered that these abuses are confined to a comparatively limited area, and that they are condemned not only by the Government but by the better class of people in the districts in which they occur. While it is true that the perpetrators of these outrages are seldom brought to justice, it is not to be forgotten that they are the results of race-prejudice on both sides, and the crimes of both races are to be considered in the passing of judgment. Our fellow-Christians in England must not think that the lynchers' crimes are representative, that they are general, or that they are approved by public sentiment either in the Nation or the State. They are local, and due to local causes, and are the result of mutual hostility.

**The Marathi Mission** We have just received and examined with unusual interest the report of the American Marathi Mission for the year 1893. It is thoroughly complete and suggestive. Beginning with a map of the district occupied by the Mission, it proceeds, in a systematic way, to report the work of the year. The very table of contents is suggestive, and gives a faint hint of the immense advance which has been made in India since William Carey first went there. It describes the work of the churches; the educational work, this being divided into theological, mission high schools, boarding and station schools, girls' schools, industrial schools, common and village schools; then follow the Sunday-schools, a study of the work done in the Christian community, a review of that in the non-Christian community, an account of the work among women, a record of what has been done by itineracy and evangelistic methods, the medical work, and the public department. At first these may seem only names, but a study of the pamphlet shows that these names represent immense and far-reaching activities. For instance, we find in this Mission 40 churches, 23 pastors, more than 2,500 communicants, and that there were received during the year, on profession of faith, 133. Statistics do not mean much, we are told, and yet sometimes they do mean very much; 133 won from heathenism in one mission in one year is surely not a bad record. When, now, we turn to the department of education, we find reported 7 high schools, 8 station schools, 124 common and village schools; or, in other words, 139 schools conducted by this Mission alone, and in them 991 Christian pupils and 2,589 non-Christian pupils. The teaching is not by any means limited to the Bible and Christianity, but aims to give a large, helpful education; and so we find classes in gardening and various lines of industry, and in the arts and sciences. There are schools both for the high class and the low-class children. Again, when we come to Sunday-schools we find 140 different schools, with 261 teachers, and a total number of 4,530 pupils, of which 1,386 are Christians. That shows that the missionaries are reaching children, and that the number of Christians in the next generation is sure to be much larger than in this. In the department called the non-Christian community, the condition of the people is given plainly and with evident honesty. No department of the work is more interesting than that among women, and here it is impossible to present statistics which convey any adequate idea of results. The missionaries may not be perfectly wise people. They are not. They may not fully understand the people among whom they work. In all probability they do not. But they are carrying the very spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ, and, wherever that is seen, sooner or later it must manifest itself in a higher and finer type of individuals and a better social order.

—While the clergymen of New York City have recognized the value of clubs, as lately noted here, the distinguished wives of many distinguished divines have not been slow in recognizing the value of the best women's clubs. Sorosis, the mother of women's clubs, has upon its membership list the names of the wife of Dr. Cuyler, of Dr. Talmage, of Dr. Terhune, of Brooklyn; of the Rev. Mr. Scudder, of Jersey City; of Dr. H. A. Stimson, of the Broadway Tabernacle, and of the Rev. Mr. Bourne, of Bedford Park; while the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, herself a noted preacher, also is a member of Sorosis.

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# Books and Authors

## Archbishop Walsh on Bimetallism[1]

This quickly read volume ought to be republished in America by one of the Bimetallic Leagues, and circulated wherever intelligent men are beginning to think upon this question. Nothing so good has anywhere appeared to introduce bimetallism to those who have been somewhat prejudiced against it. Archbishop Walsh was driven to its consideration by seeing the price of produce in Ireland rapidly fall until the rents fixed by the State are now practically as heavy as the rack-rents which the public of Great Britain condemned as iniquitous. So long as silver is shut out from the currency, this appreciation of the value of money must go on, and the burdens resting upon Irish tenants, as well as those resting upon debtors of every description throughout the world, must increase. What makes this volume peculiarly readable is the fact that its arguments are presented in the form of an interview; and, in fact, the book grew out of an interview. The questions asked are those which an intelligent monometallist would ask, and the Archbishop's answers are clear and direct (as answers are apt to be in private conversations), yet as careful in their statements of fact as is possible in a scientific treatise. One strong feature of the book for an American audience is that it brings out the difficulties which merchants and manufacturers experience under an appreciating currency, as well as those experienced by the farmers. In this country, owing to the fact that the bimetallist agitation has come to us from the West, the evils suffered by the farmers have been given a disproportionate prominence.

In England the agitation has come largely from the manufacturers of Manchester, so that the other side of the medal is shown. Archbishop Walsh quotes this striking statement from Mr. Samuel Smith, a Member of Parliament, who has written most ably upon this question: "The factory-owner, the mine owner, the ship-owner, who thought it safe twenty years ago to borrow half the value of his plant in order to find capital for his business, now finds that the mortgagee is the virtual owner. Nearly all the profits go to pay the mortgagee's claim, and in many cases he has foreclosed and sold up the unhappy borrower, ruined through no fault of his own, but solely through the extraordinary sinking of prices. . . . The discouragement this state of thing produces is intense. After it has gone on for several years a kind of hopelessness oppresses the commercial community; all enterprise comes to a standstill, many works are closed, laborers thrown out of employment, and great distress is felt both among laborers and the humbler middle class." Just such a book as this is needed to bring home this question to the merchants and manufacturers of the United States. We believe there are comparatively few of them who will lay down this volume without being convinced that the continual fall in prices from which all of them have suffered is the inevitable result of the single gold standard.

*Essays on Questions of the Day*. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. (Macmillan & Co., New York.) Mr. Goldwin Smith is one of the very few living writers in Greater Britain from whom a volume of miscellaneous essays is welcome. No man can have special information upon many subjects, and it is only the gift of style, with all that that implies, which makes such volumes tolerable in this age of specialization. But Mr. Goldwin Smith has this gift of style in a very high degree, and we read with keen enjoyment essays in which it would be hard for us to say whether the information or the prejudices exhibited by him have been the narrower. His essay on prohibition, for example, particularly his description of its relaxing hold upon Canada, has been rendered not a little absurd in the light of the recent election returns, in which prohibition has carried one province after another by majorities of two to one, three to one, and even four to one. The essay gives about as much misinformation upon the subject as it is possible to condense into as many pages; but, for all that, the intensity of Mr. Smith's prejudices and the keenness and the force of his incessant thrusts at his opponents make the essay easy and exhilarating reading. His essay on the Jewish question has the same virtues of style without the same faults in the statement of facts. The statement of facts is, indeed, partial, as all Mr. Goldwin Smith's statements are, but it is partial to the side which the reading public has not heard. He is the attorney in defense of the Russian Christians who have persecuted the Jews, and he really demonstrates that these persecutions have not only been infinitely less horrible than the Jewish refugees have represented, but also that the case of the Russian peasants against their Jewish creditors is a strong one. Toward woman suffrage Mr. Smith exhibits the antipathy that one would expect from his general conservative bias. Toward disestablishment, however, he is as friendly as old-school liberalism would lead any of its consistent advocates to be. His thorough knowledge of history, especially of that social history which comes to one from the reading of biographies and letters rather than from the reading of what is generally called history, enables him to bring out most strikingly the influence of State support in undermining the Church and the influence of disestablishment in strengthening it. Part of the essays are upon social and industrial questions, and here we find that Mr. Smith, though intensely prejudiced against the currency and land and anti-monopoly reforms of the day, has had the common sense to admit that his beliefs have far less hold upon the public than they had a generation ago. He even declares that "no man with a brain and a heart can fail to be penetrated with a sense of the unequal distribution of wealth."

In the discussion of the social question the world wants light, not heat. In *The Christian Society*, by George D. Herron, D.D. (The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York), the author gives us heat, not light. He has some fine ideals and a passionate earnestness, but his earnestness is too passionate. He does not seem to understand the meaning of words, and abuses them in the endeavor to express his inexpressible passion, and he does not correctly see what are the obstacles in the way of realizing his ideals, nor what is the way to realize them. Thus his exaggerated statements produce an inevitable reaction in the readers. "The control of industry" is not "in the hands of the cunning and strong;" it is in the hands of the strong, some of whom are cunning and selfish, some of whom are wise and unselfish. It is not true that we are suffering under "an industrial despotism, the thrones and chains of which, though invisible, are yet the wickedest and bitterest the people have ever endured." If this were true, Christianity would have accomplished nothing in its eighteen centuries of endeavors toward the emancipation of man. The same passionate earnestness that leads Dr. Herron into such exaggeration leads him into perversion of terms. Take, for instance, his definition of inspiration: "Inspiration is always the passion for righteousness in human relations, and the passion for social righteousness is always inspiration." Inspiration is the influence which one personality has upon another. It may be true that a passion for righteousness is a condition of receiving such inspiration; it may be true that such an inspiration, when coming from God, always produces a passion for righteousness; but to confound a passion of righteousness with inspiration is simply to misuse language. So again: "The mill, the mine, the place of bargain and exchange, are methods and sacraments of life with God." A sacrament is an oath or pledge, and the Lord's Supper is a sacrament because in it the soul pledges itself to serve God and work with him, and God pledges himself to work with the soul and to help it in its life. "The mill, the mine, the place of bargain and exchange" are not such pledges. What Dr. Herron means is that these are places in which this pledge is to be carried out, which is another matter. To confound the place of business with the sacrament is to obliterate real distinctions, and to lower the religious quality of both the mill and the sacrament. There is so much that is admirable in Dr. Herron's aims that it is a matter of serious regret to see his work robbed of its power by these fatal defects.

Whether in composing American circus-posters or in starting the Roman folk-lore "Società delle Tradizioni Popolare Italiane," in barricading Paris streets in '48 or in becoming an authority on Rabelais, in producing the ever-delightful "Hans Breitmann," in writing a life of Lincoln, or in patiently pioneering practical education, is there anything impossible to the varied talents of Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland? It is in this last field, that of step-by-step teaching, that we have now a new evidence of his productive and assimilative power in the book called *Metal Work*. (Macmillan & Co., New York.) In the domain of industrial art it is not without predecessors from Mr. Leland's pen—"The Minor Arts," "Wood-Carving," "A Manual of Design," "Leather Work," etc. The present volume is an ex-

[1] *Bimetallism and Monometallism*. By the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin. Browne & Nolan, Dublin. Price 6*d*.

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planation of the processes, not of melted, molded, and brazed metal-work, therefore "hot;" but of that which is "cold," such as band, strip, ribbon, sheet, stencil, nail, and repoussé work. The book's type and illustrations are excellent. From Venice come some drawings showing bent-iron effects in strip or ribbon, and from Nuremberg some showing the shearing, chiseling, fret-sawing, and pressing necessary in flat-sheet metal-work. Florence furnishes good examples of molded-sheet processes in niello and also of repoussé. When the author comes to describe rude ornamental silver-work, whether made by the Indians of America or by the blacks of Nubia, his gypsy wanderings serve him in good stead. He has by no means, however, intended the book "for amateurs to pass an idle hour," but to awaken the constructive faculty of all students, even of children in elementary schools, to develop their ideas of design and its application in this special province.

For the understanding of the composite character of the Book of Genesis we have found nothing so helpful as "Genesis of Genesis," by Benjamin W. Bacon, D.D. His *Triple Tradition of the Exodus* (The Student Publishing Company, Hartford) is the second volume in this course, which carries the Jewish history down to the death of Moses, and includes an analysis of Exodus, Numbers, and part of Deuteronomy. Leviticus and the Deuteronomic code are omitted, because the present volume concerns itself not with the law but with the history of Israel. The Book of the Covenant, as being a part of the history of Sinai, is included in the analysis. The preface contains a partial promise of a third volume, containing a similar analysis of the books of Joshua, Judges, and part of Samuel. Mr. Bacon has so recently given to our readers the principles upon which such analysis is based, in his article on the "Composite Character of the Hexateuch" in The Outlook for March 17, that we may refer them to that article for the statement of those principles. We need here only add that if the analysis of this volume is not so easily comprehended as the analysis of the Book of Genesis, it is because the problem is more complicated and difficult. We do not think that anywhere the Bible student will find the result of modern criticism, as applied to the problem of the nature, original and constituent elements of the first books of the Bible, so clearly presented as in these two volumes of Dr. Bacon's.

Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, of our valued contemporary the "Observer," writes easily, pleasantly, and often shrewdly of our wonderful Western coast in his *Beyond the Rockies*, which is the record of a spring journey to California. This year is one in which public interest has been particularly directed to California by the great Midwinter Fair, and at all times that interest is strong enough to make such a book welcome to a large and growing class of readers. Climate, fruit-growing, flowers and floral show, tourists and tourists' needs and troubles, hotels and their deficiencies, the Lick Observatory, the Chinese question—such are a few of the topics touched on. Several chapters are devoted to non-Californian subjects suggested by the journey through the South and West. There is a good seasoning of fun and incident, and the book is thoroughly readable. It is handsomely illustrated. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Mrs. William Starr Dana, who aided the education of so many people last summer by her wise and well-timed book "How to Know the Wild Flowers," has recently published a smaller book on a different line, but of equal interest, entitled *According to the Season*. This dainty volume is a kind of calendar of the flowers, in familiar and entertaining chapters, which report the order of their appearance in the woods and fields. The little book covers the year from April to autumn, and puts one in the way of knowing what wild flowers to expect and where to find them. The writer also furnishes an index which adds immensely to the practical usefulness of her little volume. Those who found "How to Know the Wild Flowers" stimulating and valuable will find this book a companion of the utmost interest and use. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

## Literary Notes

—During the past two months one of the best-selling books in the shops has, naturally, been Lord Rosebery's "Pitt" in the English Statesmen Series.

—Last year in the United States the whole number of books issued was twenty-eight hundred; in England, fifty-one hundred; and in France, thirteen thousand.

—Londoners have been amusing themselves by tracing resemblances to Messrs. Morris, Champion, Arnold Toynbee, Walter Crane, and Keir Hardie among the characters in "Marcella."

—Mrs. Humphry Ward's present country-seat at Tring was formerly the home of Edmund Waller. The dividing line between Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire runs through the garden.

—The largest collection in existence of the smallest books in the world is that owned by M. Georges Salomon, a Parisian amateur, of whose seven hundred little volumes none is larger than one inch wide by two high.

—Mr. Meldrum, the author of "The Story of Margrédel," is a young man of only twenty-eight years, and has been the editor of "Rod and Gun." His first story, "Rathillet," was published in "Blackwood's Magazine."

—In Mr. Andrew Lang's new book there is applied to ghost stories the same method which enhanced the value of the author's study of myth and folk-lore. The title of this last work is "The Cock-Lane Ghost and Common Sense."

—Concerning the illustrations in "Trilby," the "Critic" asks: "Have you ever noticed what an important part eyebrows play in Du Maurier's faces? No matter how small the face, the eyebrow stands out as the most characteristic feature."

—The home of Edna Lyall is with her sister, the wife of a clergyman in Eastbourne. For serial rights this novelist is said to command "top prices." The proceeds of her first story were given to the purchase of a chime of bells for the church where she worships.

—That the world is far from outgrowing the novels of Sir Walter Scott is shown by the fact that for the past thirty years the famous Edinburgh publishers, the Messrs. Clarke, have had at least thirty hands constantly engaged in the production of these works. For three weeks after Tennyson's death it was necessary for this firm to keep twenty-three machines busy in printing the Laureate's books.

—In connection with the woman-vote movement in New York State, it is interesting to read that Miss Beatrice Harraden, who has just arrived here, is a suffragist. The author of "Ships that Pass in the Night" and "In Varying Moods" expects to go soon to California to pass several months with some English friends who live at San Diego. She hopes that her sojourn in this country will be of great benefit to her delicate health.

—Dumas *fils* has recently written to the Bishop of Autun a spirited letter on the subject of negro slavery, in which he frankly remarks: "A reader like myself, who has only to go back four generations to find negro slaves among his ancestors, could not remain deaf to this eloquent appeal. It is, therefore, not only for our brothers, from the Christian point of view, that I thank you, Monseigneur, but perhaps also for some real relatives whom I may still have on board the slave-traders' vessels."

—Maurice Jôkaï's most popular novel has been translated from the Hungarian, and will soon be issued in an English edition under the title "In Love with the Czarina." In the original there is now an *édition de luxe* of Jôkaï's works, the whole of which has been sold to special subscribers, and half the proceeds, namely, seventy-five thousand dollars, given to the author. This sum ought at least to keep the wolf from the door. Jôkaï's books now number in all over two hundred volumes.

—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has sent to President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, the original interlineated copy of an unpublished poem on Francis Parkman. This treasure will be added to the collection of autographs which is to form a feature of the new McCoy Hall. In a recent conversation Dr. Holmes is reported to have said, in speaking of his autobiography: "I work at the memoirs an hour or two each day, and am making satisfactory progress. That is, I have about one-half completed of all I shall write. Then I shall place the manuscript in the hands of my publishers, and they will keep it in their safe until I shall have passed away. My belief has always been that a man's memoirs should be distinctly posthumous, and I shall carry out that belief in my own case."

—In the May "Atlantic" we read the following pleasant gossip concerning Edward Lear, that clever author of nonsense-rhymes:

> He was a warm-hearted, affectionate man, with a craving for sympathy expressed in his whole manner, and which was no doubt heightened by his having no more of home life than was afforded him by his old Albanian man-servant and his tailless cat Foss. He loved children, as his nonsense-books so abundantly bear witness; and many of his songs and stories were either written for this or that child, or given to him or her, written in his own handwriting and with his own inimitable pictures. One of my nieces had his "The Owl and the Pussy-Cat," and one of my sons "The Duck and the Kangaroo" and "Calico Pie," in what may be called the originals—one of them in a letter signed "Yours affectionately, Derry-down-derry-dumps;" and my daughter has a series of heraldic representations of Foss, proper, couchant, passant, rampant, regardant, dansant, a-'untin, drawn for her on the backs of letters. His letters to his grown-up friends were embellished in like manner. When he wrote to ask me to inquire about a new hotel above the Lake of Como, where he had thought of spending the summer till he heard a report that there was smallpox there, he illustrated the inquiry by a sketch of himself covered with spots. And when writing to ask where he could hear of some friends who always traveled with a lapdog, he represented the dog overtopping the whol of the party.

[For list of Books Received see page 839]

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# With Our Readers

## Correspondence

### Who Can Say?

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

In a recent issue you say the expression, "The most eloquent prayer ever addressed to a Boston audience," was used of Bishop Huntington during his pastorate at the Hub. Our professor of pastoral theology at Auburn used to attach Edward Everett's name to it; and now I find Holmes (see his "Emerson," p. 267) saying it was used by Major Ben. Russell of the Rev. Horace Holley. Which is correct? or are all three accredited? C. M.

—

### The Fig-Tree in John's Gospel

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

I have been misled into making a mistaken statement, which I regret, in an article in the current number of the "North American Review." Writing upon the authority of an eminent Orientalist, I said that the *bodhi* of Buddha is not a fig-tree.

It seems that eminent Orientalists may not be learned in botany. In fact, the *bodhi* is the *ficus religiosa* of the botanists. This fact is interesting because it undoubtedly strengthens the very ingenious commentary which accounts for the two mysterious passages in St. John's Gospel, by supposing a reference to the sacred tree of Buddha. I do not care to discuss this criticism at this moment; but every one knows that without it these passages are entirely inexplicable.

EDWARD E. HALE.

Roxbury, May 2.

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### Women in German Universities

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

An article in the March 17th number of The Outlook, called "American Women at German Universities," has aroused great indignation in the mind of more than one American who is studying here. The editorial in the same number states very correctly the attitude of the German universities toward women, but it is mistaken in thinking that the generalizations which one draws from the article are not misleading

From the day that Priscilla first set foot on the New England shore until the present moment the position of woman in America has been one of peculiar consideration. She has shown herself from the first so well able to meet the unusual opportunities which the growing Nation offered her that the man has become more and more willing to share with her the cares and honors which in other lands fall to his lot alone. The situation in Germany is different. No great national necessity has shaken the traditions of the people—traditions in which the sphere of woman is widely separated from that of man; I will not say lower. The thinkers in Germany are beginning to realize the capacity of woman for intellectual development, but, in accord with the nature of the people, it must be a slow process by which this realization becomes general and is put into practice. It may be many years before the German universities are open freely to women, but meanwhile the education furnished in the higher girls' schools is much more inclusive and thorough than in many of our colleges. Some branches are already open in several of the universities to women. At Göttingen, which is one of the most conservative, there are not only three young ladies who attend the lectures on mathematics and physics, in the same class-room with the men, but a large number of the most able professors are so much interested in the higher education of women that they are giving courses of lectures, some one, some two, years long, on history, literature, language, philosophy, and religion, outside of the university walls and open to all women who have certain preparatory requirements.

Granted that German professors are many of them skeptical as to the intellectual ability of women, let us not condemn them as a class, because of some individual experience, as boors and barbarians. Judge them in connection with the German temperament and their own national history, not ours, and, above all, give them *time*

I have lived for a year in one German university town, and for five months in another, in both of which there were fighting corps. During these seventeen months I have only once seen a student rude to a woman. On that occasion a number of students were together who had been drinking too much beer, and were ungentlemanly to two young ladies whom they passed on the street. I have traveled without a gentleman from north to south and from east to west in Germany, and have always met with a courtesy and friendliness in public places which is rare, though sometimes seen in our own land.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

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### Woman's Ballot in Colorado

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

It has been truly said, in regard to the recently accelerated movement for woman suffrage, that "an ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory." The eyes of the Nation are naturally turned toward Colorado to see how her experiment in enfranchising her women results. The municipal elections held in April offered the first occasion for the exercise of this new privilege, and the results, briefly stated, are as follows:

1. The vexed question, "Do women want the ballot?" seems to be emphatically answered—for Colorado at least—in the affirmative. If the handsome majority by which this measure carried last fall was a surprise to many, the size of the woman's vote throughout the State at large was a still greater surprise. Conservative estimates show that fully fifty per cent. of the entire vote was cast by women. In some localities the per cent. was as high as eighty. It should be remembered that these figures mean much more here than they would mean in the Eastern States, where the female population is considerably in excess of the male, while here the reverse is true.

2. We have been shown conclusively that women do not universally vote as do their husbands, brothers, and other male relatives; hence not even married women have heretofore been "represented" by the ballots of their husbands. While all political parties claim a share of truly partisan voters from this new registration, yet it is a notable fact that the new voters, as a rule, are by no means as party-bound as the old. Said one intelligent woman to her husband:

"If you vote for Mr. ——, I shall be ashamed of you. Don't you remember how insolent he was to me about that water-tax affair? You know you threatened to thrash him if he came near the house again. Now, I think the first qualification in a city officer is that he should be a gentleman."

"So do I, my dear, and I dislike exceedingly to be obliged to vote for him, but *I have never yet scratched my ticket*, and I am too old to begin now."

"Well, I shall *begin* by scratching mine;" and she did.

3. Both foes and friends of the movement concede that never in the history of Colorado have the elections been so universally quiet and orderly as this spring. In many instances women served on the election boards, the polling-places were decorated with flowers, and things in general wore a holiday aspect pleasing to eye and ear.

4. The results to the cause of law and order exceeded the fondest imaginings of the friends of the movement, and disappointed some enemies who had been apathetic on account of a belief that the woman's vote would not materially change results. Although Colorado has for many years been a "local option" State, yet, so far as I am able to ascertain by careful inquiry of those in a position to know, there is no case on record where saloons have been abolished by the vote of the citizens for no-license. The only temperance towns in the State have been those made so by a clause in the deeds prohibiting the sale of liquor on the premises on penalty of forfeiture of property. Colorado Springs and Greeley are well known as founded on this principle. It is most encouraging, then, to report that at the first election under woman's ballot *six towns*, in political parlance, "went dry," while many others gained partial victories against the saloon and gambling element, that argue well for the future. Hundreds of women who before were apathetic on the subject are enthusiastic for the future, and there is a general strengthening of moral fiber, and unmistakable signs of a clarified political atmosphere which has given new courage to faithful reformers, enthused the lagging ones, and is bringing new recruits to the ranks each day.

ELLA B. GITTINGS.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

You know what you are eating when you use Cleveland's Baking Powder
Its true composition is given on every label.
"Pure" and "Sure."

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### Women and Law

In some remarks at the dinner of the Alumnæ of the Women's Law Class last week Austin Abbott said in part:

"Some systematic study of the law is a necessary part of a good education for every human being. But whether women shall practice law is quite another question. I do not advise them to undertake it. The same principles underlie the suffrage question. These experiments may be tried; they are being tried. The reason why it appears to me that they will never attract any considerable number of women is that women will be quick to find that they can do better. Law and government are only a means to an end, only a preparation. They never improved any one's character, nor made any one happy, but have only cleared the ground, opened the way, and fenced off intrusion. Law is in its essence physical force reasonably applied. Its function is purely negative—to stop outrage. Providence—or, if you prefer, nature—has put the safety and protection of the community in the hands of man; but the happiness, the welfare, in the hands of woman. All the noble arts and sciences of constructive civilization call her to improve the opportunity for development which law and government open the way

Hood's Sarsaparilla is Peculiar to Itself

It is peculiar in its origin, peculiar in the remarkable growth of the business of its manufacture, peculiar in the wonderful cures which it has accomplished. No other Sarsaparilla or so-called blood purifier has made the "peculiar" record shown by the vast mass of testimony from people who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hundreds of letters are being constantly received which tell a tale of misery, with the happy sequel: "I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me." Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure, healthy blood, gives strength to the limbs, affords refreshing sleep, and creates a good appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

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for. And she has the genius to do what man has not done, and to devise what man has not yet dreamed of. We shall see."

## Notes and Queries

I have frequently noticed references to "Christian Union Churches." Kindly inform me whether there are any such organizations in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, or in the vicinity of New York City? And are they based upon a large idea of Christianity? That is, while they are true to Jesus Christ and to his Gospel, are they tolerant of broad conceptions of man and life, of the increasing knowledge of the Bible and of nature? Do they permit and desire their pastors to be learners and preachers of the whole truth? Do they seek that which is spiritual in the Gospel, and wish emphasis laid upon acknowledged personal discipleship to the Master? Do you think they would rejoice in such theology as that of Dr. Moxom, of Springfield, Mass., and find growth and power through the indwelling Spirit?
C. S. N.

"Union churches" are often formed in neighborhoods where the population is indisposed or insufficient to sustain a denominational church. These, however, are usually held together on a union basis only till the people are numerous enough to divide into denominations. There are a number of churches in various denominations that would answer to our correspondent's ideal. We do not know of any so-called "Christian Union Church," but would be glad to receive information, especially if it be of the character above described.

Please advise me how to answer a friend who says that if the story of the fall of man is legendary, he does not see how we can believe Paul's teaching when he says: "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." Does this show that Paul believed the story and based on it his teaching concerning Christ? Would Paul, an inspired writer, believe it to be true when it really was not? J.

Whether the story of "the Fall" is legendary or not does not depend on Paul's references to it. The Bible is known to be an inspired book by its inspiring effects, not from any accuracy of statement which we find in it. The verse in Corinthians makes no statement about the Fall, but rather about physical death, and this certainly was not caused by the Fall. The phrase "in Adam" is understood by High Calvinists to mean, in Adam's *person*. Others take it to mean in Adam's *likeness*, or like Adam. It is unbiblical to make much of the Fall, since the Bible has so very little to say of it.

Please give some satisfactory explanation of 2 Thess. ii., 11, and first clause of 12th verse. Just now I would expunge the chapter, but will wait for The Outlook's interpretation. C.

Look first at verse 10, and see who are referred to—persons without love for the truth. Consider what is the natural consequence of such a defect. It is that error works in the mind instead of truth, and fallacies are believed. What must then follow? Fallacies being acted on result in evils, and so bring judgment and condemnation upon the error of those who loved not the truth. This is the natural consequence, and, like all natural consequences, is of divine appointment and design. This is the Apostle's teaching. The phrase "God sendeth a working of error" must be understood in the same sense as "sendeth rain upon the earth."

In what particular does the order of creation, as given in Genesis, differ from the results of modern science? C. M.

Most noticeably in the springing up of plant life before the making of the sun. This, however, has been explained by regarding the making of the sun on the "fourth day" as descriptive of the emergence of his orb from previously enshrouding vapors. On the general subject of Genesis and Geology, see Professor Winchell's "Reconciliation of Science and Religion," p. 356.

What is the Christian conception of the omnipresence of God? What that of the Buddhist? And wherein do they differ? C.

The Christian conception of the activity of God is that it is immediately and perfectly present everywhere. Some Buddhists seem to hold such a conception. See Clarke's "Ten Great Religions," p. 127. Caird, on the contrary, in his "Evolution of Religion," says of Buddhism as a system that it is a religion without a God.

J. J. D.—Your neighbor was partly wrong and partly right in telling you "the Quakers are not orthodox." A case was lately reported in the papers in which a member of the Society of Friends was disciplined for alleged heresy, somewhat to the surprise of many who deemed it an extraordinary case of rigor. On the other hand, there is a section of the Friends with Unitarian sentiments, sometimes called "Hicksites," which seceded from the main body in 1827.

Can you see any reason why Moses and Elias were the two chosen to appear at the transfiguration of our Lord? It seems to me there is a reason for everything in connection with Bible history.
L.

Probably on account of their significance in the history of the Jewish Church—Moses as its founder and first lawgiver; Elijah as its first great reformer, the prophet of its monotheistic revival.

Kindly tell me where I had best send back numbers of The Outlook, and similar religious and secular magazines. R. T. W. B.

One good disposition is to send to the Lend-a-Hand Book Mission. Write first to Miss P. Brigham, Lend-a-Hand Office, 3 Hamilton Place, Boston, giving number of papers, and she will send directions for sending the papers.

How long does the copyright on illustrations in magazines and periodicals lasts?
A. H. B.

The same as with all other copyrights—twenty-eight years, with right of renewal for fourteen years further.

In the April number of the "Eclectic Magazine" a writer states that the Egyptians practiced circumcision before Abraham's day. Is this statement true? E. S. L.

According to some of the earliest monuments, the fact is as stated.

Where can I find the poem, or who is the author, in which is this sentiment:

"He who ascends the mountain-top shall find
Its loftiest peaks most wrapped in clouds and snow.
He who surpasses or subdues mankind
Must look down on the hate of those below"?
A. R.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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## Books Received

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK

Mombert, J. I., D.D. A Short History of the Crusades.

THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE CO., NEW YORK

Bradford, Amory H., D.D. The Question of Unity. 75 cts.

Allen, Joseph H., D.D. An Historical Sketch of the Unitarian Movement since the Reformation. $1 50.

DODD, MEAD & CO., NEW YORK

Barr, Amelia E. The Lone House. $1.25.

GINN & CO., BOSTON

Wylie, Laura J. Studies in the Evolution of English Criticism. $1.10.

HARPER & BROS., NEW YORK

Davis, Richard Harding. The Exiles, and Other Stories. $1.50.

Wilkins, Mary E. Pembroke. $1 50.

King, Captain Charles. Cadet Days. $1.25.

Merriman, Henry Seton. With Edged Tools. $1.25.

Mastermann, J. A Devoted Couple. 10 cts.

Matthews, Brander. This Picture and That. 50 cts.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON

Fiske, John. The War of Independence.

MACMILLAN & CO., NEW YORK

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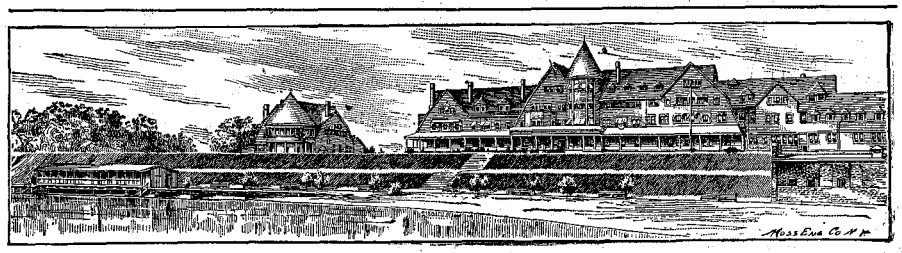

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## MAY 29, 1894

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If to labor is all?
What a joy to the heart
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# The Business World

**Railway Reorganizations**

Perhaps the most significant feature in last week's stock market was a further decline in the shares of insolvent railways, owing to conflicting and, for the most part, discouraging news concerning them. There is a keener realization than ever of the demands which, with entire justice, may be made upon the shareholders in bankrupt companies, and the resulting dismay has found expression in the stock list. The earnings of defaulted lines are by no means to be taken as a reorganization basis of fixed charges. It has been suggested that such reorganization could be summarily effected by ignoring the floating debt, by foreclosing the mortgages, by annulling the stock, and by selling the entire property to a new company. Indeed, the bondholders ought to require a sale of the property, and buy it in themselves. However, in applying these drastic measures, valuable Federal and State charters might be rendered of no account, and the fact forgotten that stockholders, as well as the higher creditors of bankrupt organizations, have equities which must not be overlooked. Where values are well established, a well-secured floating debt should not be ignored, nor should mortgages be foreclosed without consulting other interests in the property. Even were such foreclosure feasible, how many holders would commend the conversion of their bonds into stock, when, of course, the first duty of reorganization would be to provide the extra capital required by issuing new bonds, which must necessarily take precedence of that stock? As it is, they object to the issue of receivers' certificates, which have to come ahead of their mortgages. While the guardianship and enforcement of mortgage rights is indeed a vexed question, it may be said that, in general, there has been too great an effort to "spare the rod and spoil the child," instead of resorting to the only possible measures, heroic though they be —namely, heavy assessments and a proper scaling down of interest.

**The Money Market**

Financial conditions were again reflected in last week's heavy export of gold to Europe, of more than five and a half millions (making a total since January 1 of over $23,000,000), and in the New York City bank report, which again shows the constant flow of interior bank deposits to the metropolis. Hence, despite the above-mentioned gold export, there was an increase of $600,300 in cash holdings, and the expansion in loans of over $4,000,000 was due to bank purchases of city revenue bonds. The increase in deposits was $4,840,400. For the first time in weeks there was a decrease in the surplus reserve, which now stands at $82,808,150. The week in Wall Street has again been merely a record of speculation in the industrial securities, which are for the most part higher in price. There is little change in railway stocks except in those of insolvent organizations, which have deservedly declined. Call money remains at 1 per cent. Time money is quoted at 1 per cent. for thirty days, 1½ for sixty, 2 for ninety, 2½ for four months, and 3 for longer periods. The demand is slight; the offerings are large. Rates on commercial paper continue at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime indorsements, especially for short dates, 3 to 3½ for good names, and 4 to 5 for lower grades. The dull week in the financial market only proved once more that cheap money does not always make good business.

**Coal and Copper**

In wages and in percentage of wages paid no mining industry equals that of coal-producing, and, excepting certain agricultural employments, it has more men at work than any other branch of industry. In a recent article in the "American Manufacturer" it was stated that, for the last year of which we have complete records, about 300,000 persons were at work in mining coal, whereas no other mining industry employed over a hundred thousand men. As to wages paid, they were two and a half times the amount paid for gold and silver mining, seven times the sum paid in iron-ore production, and eleven times that in copper. The "Mineral Resources of the United States" for 1892 quotes the total coal-production in that year at 179,329,000 tons, at a value of $207,566,000. The total invested capital was $342,757,000. In the Appalachian region, extending from New York to Alabama, we have the largest continuous field of coal on the globe, though the various sections of our Western field lying this side of the Rocky Mountains contain half again as many square miles. The central or Illinois field is next to the Appalachian in commercial value, and contains about three-quarters as many square miles. By far the greater part of the coal in these fields is bituminous, anthracite coal being mined mostly in eastern Pennsylvania, in Virginia, Arkansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. The above-named report for 1892 shows the total value of mineral products for that year to have been the highest ever known. Turning from coal to copper, it is found that our output of the latter metal has increased 25 per cent., and that our exports are at the rate of about 40,000 tons annually. Last year the two most important mines, the Tamarack and the Calumet and Hecla, paid to their shareholders, the first a total of $600,000, or $12 a share, the second a total of $2,000,000, or $20 a share. With copper at 9½ cents, however, and in view of the unsettled conditions of general business, the holders of the shares of these and smaller companies may now receive a lessened return on their holdings. The cost of production, treatment, and marketing to the large concerns is proportionately slight, but to the smaller ones sometimes practically equals the metal's current selling price. Our copper-mines now produce one-half of the world's entire output.


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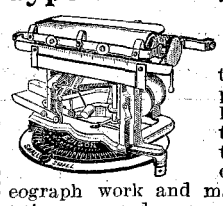

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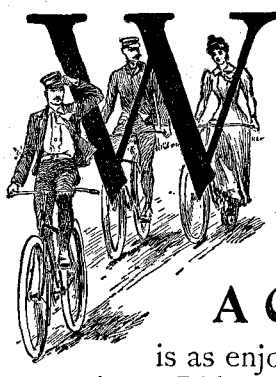
## Wasps as Paper-Makers

A careful survey of a vacant nest convinced my wasp at once, says a writer in "Longman's Magazine," that it afforded the exact combination of advantages she was then in search of; and as soon as she had satisfied herself by a course of watching that the hole was not now in possession of any stronger and more aggressive wasp-eating animal, she abandoned at once her digging operations, and took up her abode in the ready-made cavern. There she set to work at once upon the collection of material for the first few cells, which we saw her bringing in from the decaying place on the gate-post with commendable activity.

The nest itself our queen constructed within a vacant hole, building and lining it with a peculiar sort of paper of which she and her kind have the entire monopoly. This paper is manufactured from woody fiber, after the most modern human fashion—the wood being first reduced to a complete pulp, and then kneaded with the jaws to the proper thickness and consistency. In most cases the raw material is nibbled piecemeal off the bark of trees; but my wasp fortunately discovered early in her career a weak spot at the base of the rustic gate in the garden, and worked this mine with such skill and industry that before the end of the summer she and her descendants had gnawed a great hole in it as big as a teapot. She even endangered the stability of the structure. Wasps seem to moisten the pulp as they knead it with a secretion from their mouths—the analogue, I suppose, of saliva; they use their powerful jaws to reduce the little balls of torn wood to this pulp, and then to spread it into thin sheets of papery layers.

The cells built of the paper so prepared are hexagonal, like those of the common hive-bee; and, indeed, wasps and bees, in spite of ethical divergencies, are descended from a single very early ancestor, many of whose domestic tricks and traits both great groups of social insects retain most faithfully. But while the bees have learned to build a great many more cells than they need for the use of their grub, and to employ the supernumerary ones as storehouses or jars for preserving honey, the wasps only make just as many cells as they mean to fill with larvæ, and bring up a young grub in each at least three times over in a single season. The fact is, the hexagonal cell was originally intended as a cradle for the larva alone; the beehive has diverted it in part from its primitive purpose, and has applied it to a new and wholly economical object. Wasps are bees which have never learnt honey-making.

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**TEACHER** (six years' experience) and wife will take charge of a boy for the summer in quiet country place. Prepared for college, or instruction as desired. Piano, botany, etc. Reference, C. D. Hartranft, D.D. J. R. PERKINS, Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

**WANTED**—By a young lady of experience, position in private family for the summer as music teacher. Violin, piano, or ensemble. Daily supervision of pupils' practice. References exchanged. For terms, etc., address H Z., No. **6,388,** care of The Outlook.

**A LADY PHYSICIAN,** also graduate of a training-school for nurses, desires to work for the sick poor, under the auspices of a church, society, or individual. Best references. Address G. D. R., 111 South Angell St., Providence, R. I.

**DESIRED**—By college student (lady), position during July and August. Prefers to be companion to elderly or invalid lady, but would care for children. Address R. C. FLAGG, President Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

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**A WOMAN PHYSICIAN** would like to travel with an invalid, or take charge of a child's hospital. Best of references and large practice. Address Dr. F. E. PORTER, 53 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

**YALE GRADUATE,** successful teacher of mathematics and classics, desires a professorship for next year and a tutorship—resident of traveling—for the summer. VALE, Box 143, 1242 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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A Family Paper

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## About People

—It may surprise many to know that a daughter of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is still living. Miss Emily Gerry is now ninety-two years old, and for the last fifty years has lived at her present home in Temple Street, New Haven.

—The most prominent physician of Havre, France, Dr. de Bossy, has just celebrated his one hundred and first birthday. The statement seems almost incredible, but it is a fact that the hale and hearty old man is still able to attend without assistance to his practice, which, by the way, is the largest in Havre.

—Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson says that he thinks Charles Sumner first introduced the use of envelopes into the United States, as, in 1840, when the Senator returned from England, he brought some samples of them home with him. Colonel Higginson first saw envelopes in 1843. It may be, therefore, that the envelope has had a longer existence than the postage-stamp.

—The Rev. Dr. William Henry Furness, who has just celebrated his ninety-second birthday, is not only the oldest Unitarian clergyman in this country, but also the oldest living Harvard graduate and the only surviving member of his class—that of 1820. In 1847 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his Alma Mater, and in 1887 from Columbia that of Doctor of Letters.

—By the birth of a child to her son, Gordon Craig, "Miss" Ellen Terry has become a grandmother. The famous actress's first husband was the eminent painter, Mr. George Frederick Watts, who has gained perhaps as much comment from declining a baronetcy as has Sir Edward Burne-Jones in accepting one. Mr. Watts is now past seventy, and is one of the Royal Academy veterans. He has presented his magnificent picture "Love and Life" to the American people, and it will be hung in the White House at Washington.

—Prince Bismarck has a great reputation for brusqueness, but he knows how to be courtly, too. In his recent address to a committee of women who came to pay their respects to him, the ex-Chancellor remarked most justly: "The idea of united imperial Germany, having once gained the support of German women and German homes, must become indestructible. I recognize in the homely traditions of German mothers and housewives a stronger and more trustworthy guarantee of our political future than any walls or cannon of our fortresses."

—It is a great satisfaction that the venerable composer, Verdi, has been able to conduct not only the first performance of "Falstaff" in Milan, but also that at the Opéra Comique in Paris, where an audience as brilliant as even the French capital could muster greeted the great Italian with genuine Gallic enthusiasm. At the close of the performance Verdi was informed that the Government had decorated him with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. It was in 1878 that the composer came last to Paris, for the first performance there of his Egyptian opera, "Aïda," which since then has been given more than two hundred times. Strangely enough, however, Paris is the only European city still ignorant of "Otello."

—The appointment of ex-Governor Jarvis as United States Senator from North Carolina calls attention to the large number of former Governors now representing their States in the Senate at Washington. Senator Harris was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1857, 1859, and 1861; Senator Hawley was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1866; Senator Palmer, Governor of Illinois in 1868; Senator Cullom, in 1876; Senator Coke, Governor of Texas in the same year; Senator Berry, Governor of Arkansas in 1882; Senator Bate, Governor of Tennessee in 1882 and 1884; Senator Squire, Governor of Washington in 1883; Senator Hill, Governor of New York in 1885 and 1888; and Senator Gordon, Governor of Georgia in 1886.

—Sir Charles Russell, the witty Irish barrister, who has been raised from the leading place at the British bar to replace the late Baron Bowen in the highest appellate tribunal in the United Kingdom, will become Lord Justice Russell amid the regrets of the many admirers of his brilliancy both as orator and cross-examiner, for on the bench that brilliancy must needs be merged into a cold and judicial dispassionateness. Aside from his six days' speech before the Parnell Commission and his recent service in the Behring Sea arbitration, Sir Charles's skill has been most conspicuously shown in connection with Mr. Labouchere's libel actions, and he has rarely failed to gain a victory for the doughty editor of "Truth." Lord Justice Russell may become Lord Chief Justice some day, but never Lord Chancellor, owing to the disabilities arising from his religion.

—Dr. William Pepper, who, after thirteen years of zealous service as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, has just resigned, despite the Trustees' protest, has accompanied his resignation by a gift of $50,000, which will be applied to an extension of the hospital buildings. Dr. Pepper's gifts have already been many and large. During his administration the teaching force of the University has increased from 88 to 268, the number of students from 981 to 2,180, and the lands, buildings, and endowments from a million and a half to over five million dollars. Dr. Pepper will continue to hold the professorship of medicine, but he is convinced that the University has now arrived at such proportions as to demand the entire attention of its Provost. The Board of Trustees have decided to confer the degree of LL.D. upon Dr. Pepper, and to erect a statue of him in the university inclosure.


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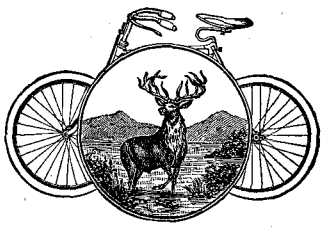

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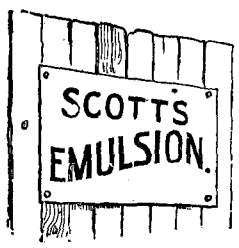


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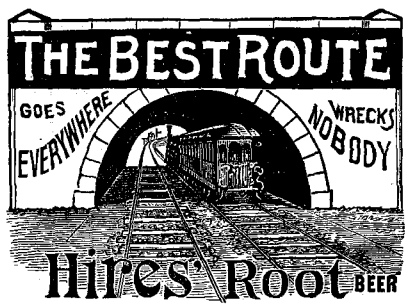


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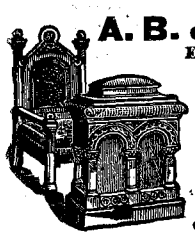

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Little Gladys—Granny, go down on your hands and knees for a minute, please. Fond Grandmother—What am I to do that for, my pet? Little Gladys—'Cause I want to draw an elephant.—*Tit-Bits.*

"What's your occupation, bub?" asked a visitor at the Capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the White House. "I'm running for Congress, sir," he replied.—*Pacific.*

Social Agonies: The Stop-Gap.—Hostess (to Brown, who has been suddenly invited at the last moment, to make a fourteenth)—Oh, it's so good of you to come. We should never have asked you if we hadn't been obliged.—*Punch.*

Mistress—Babetta, when I was driving in the park the other day, I saw a nurse allow a policeman to kiss a child. I hope you never allow such a thing. Babetta—Non, madame; no polizeman vould think of keesing ze child ven I vas zere.—*Puck.*

Mr. Brown (visiting his stables)—Patrick, you are becoming lazy. Do you ever clean up the stable? Look at all those cobwebs! Patrick—Well, sor, I l'ave thim cobwebs there fur to ketch the flies, an' pervint thim plaguin' the horses.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Did you see Mr. Smifkins this morning?' asked the bookkeeper. "No," replied the publisher; "what did he want?" "He desired us to advance him $5 on his forthcoming work, 'Hints to Young Men; or, How to be a Financial Success.'"—*Washington Star.*

Hicks—They tell me that Hussell is making quite a mark as a journalist. Wicks—He is, indeed. But then he has such a wonderful memory. Why, let a man talk to him for two minutes and Hussell will remember enough of what the man said to fill a column.—*Boston Transcript.*

Familiar to Americans.—Boy—What does feudal mean? Teacher—Under the old feudal system one man had authority over a whole community, appointing his favorites to rule over the people, and levying tribute on all citizens whenever he pleased. Do you understand? Boy—Yes'm. He was a boss.—*Street & Smith's Good News.*

A man went into a drug-store and asked for something to cure a headache. The druggist held a bottle of hartshorn to his nose, and he was nearly overpowered by its pungency. As soon as he recovered, he began to rail at the druggist. "But did not it help your headache?" asked the apothecary. "Help my headache!" gasped the man. "I haven't any headache. It's my wife that has the headache."—*Exchange.*

## Woman's Rights

[Reprinted by Request]

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The right to watch while others sleep.
The right o'er others' woes to weep.
The right to succor in distress.
The right, while others curse, to bless.
The right to love whom others scorn.
The right to comfort all who mourn.
The right to shed new joy on earth.
The right to feel the soul's high worth.
The right to lead the soul to God,
Along the path our Saviour trod—
The path of meekness and of love,
The path of faith which leads above,
The path of patience under wrong,
The path in which the weak grow strong.
Such—woman's rights, and God will bless
And crown their champions with success.
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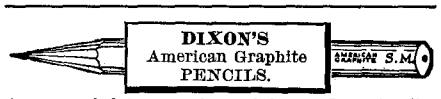


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